REGISTERED No. 79—1873.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,749.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873. Subscription in Advance. { For a Year.....Rs. 42 / For Six Months ..Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale:—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable line, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupee 2

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. Hayward, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 13	Leave Tuticorin	21
,, Ratnagherry 14	,, Colombo	22
,, Vingorla 15	,, Galle	23
,, Goa 15	,, Negapatam	26
,, Carwar 15	,, Madras	28
,, Mangalore 16	,, Coconada	30
,, Cannanore 17	,, Vizagapatam	31
,, Tellicherry 17	,, Bimlipatam	31
,, Calicut 18		Jan. 1874.
,, Beypore 19	,, Gopanlpore	1
,, Cochin 19	,, Pulse Point	2
,, Cochetcl 19	Arrive CALCUTTA	3
,, Alleppy 19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Shadeil, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.
Leave BOMBAY 5	Leave BUSREH	24
,, Kurrachee 9	,, Fao	24
,, Guadur 10	,, Koweit	25
,, Muscat 12	,, Bushire	26
,, Bunder Abbas 14	,, Linga	31
,, Linga 16		Jan. 1874.
,, Bahrein 12	,, Bunder Abbas	2
,, Bushire 18	,, Muscat	4
,, Fao 20	,, Guadur	8
,, Mahomerah 20	,, Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH 21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. EUPHRATES, 803 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander J. Melville, R.N.R., will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. Betts, on or about the 6th December, proximo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

Class.	Rewas.	Dhurumtur.	Oorun.	Hog Island.	Solwa.
	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.	Rs. A.
First Class	2 0	3 0	2 0	2 0	0 3
Second Class	0 12	1 0	0 8	0 12	0 12
Third Class	0 6	0 8	0 4	0 6	0 6

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 9 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M. The Oorun, Hog Island, and Solwa Ferry Steamer leave Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 12 noon. Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S. S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 H.P., Captain C. C. Cousan will SAIL for LIVERPOOL via SUEZ CANAL on or about the 29th February 1874.

RATES OF FARES FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL, 1st CLASS.....Rs. 500 ; Exclusive of Diet. 2nd CLASS..... ,, 350 ; Wines, &c.

For Freight and Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Bombay, 15th November 1873.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.

THE Steamer DIDO, 1,235 Tons, will be despatched for TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL, on or about the 10th December 1873. This Steamer has only limited accommodation for a small number of Passengers.

RATES OF PASSAGE

(Including a liberal Table, exclusive of Wines and Liquors, transit through Egypt, and free conveyance of 3 cwt. luggage.)

	Cabin.	Deck with Food.
To Trieste	£40	£18-6
To Port Said	£30	£14-6
To Suez	£28	£13-7

Children under 3 years of age, Free; above 3 and under 10 years, Half Fare.

Cargo taken for Trieste, also for Venice, Constantinople, and Odessa, Aden, Egypt, England, and the Continent generally.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Agency of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company.

A. C. GUMPERT, Agent.

Bombay, Elphinstone Circle, 11th November 1873.

SURAT AND GOGO FERRY.

STEAM FERRY (under Contract with Government).—A STEAM FERRY BOAT PLIES between SURAT and GOGO.

FARES BETWEEN SURAT AND GOGO.

First Class	Rs. 5 0 0
Second Class	3 0 0
Third Class	1 8 0
Horses	4 0 0
Carriages	4 0 0

DEPARTURE FROM SURAT.

TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

DEPARTURE FROM GOGO.

MONDAY, WEDNESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE STEAMER WILL PROCEED TO BROWNUGGER EVERY SATURDAY AND LEAVE THAT PORT EVERY MONDAY MORNING.

Further particulars can be learnt on application to the undermentioned Agents:—

Ms. SYED KHOOTBOODIN, at Surat.
Ms. DINKER NARRAYEN, at Gogo.

Or to the undersigned at Bombay.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Medows Street, Bombay, 2nd September 1873.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.
4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H. P.), Captain J. D. Steward, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 5 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 16th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. LOMBARDY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.,) Capt. E. M. Gillson, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 13th December.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. D. Stead, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

HYDASPES .....2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow:

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton:—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 600
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.
40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock P.M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40

A quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, containing grey shirtings, T. cloths, jaconets.

1 case toy in sets.
2 cases toys in boxes.
3 cases large and small crying babies.
1 case fancy goods.
3 cases superior eau de cologne.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1873.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture; rich cut glass ware, very best electroplated ware, rich crocker, ware, a magnificent full-toned mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, (very little used) table ornaments, alabaster and marble figures, flower vases, ictures, valuable professional and reading books, plants &c., at No. 95, Malabar Hill, on the road leading off Mount Pleasant.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, sale commencing punctually at 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will ell by Public Auction at the abovementioned residence, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., same comprising rich cut and frosted glassware, very handsome white and gold flowered dinner and transparent white blue and gold one china breakfast white and pink band stone china richly gilt tea and coffee and white and gol. flower painted dessert services, very best electroplated massive mallow-pattern dish covers, hotwater curry dishes to form 6 and 4 separat dishes, vegetable dishes, mother-o'-pearl and electro-plated handled dessert nd fish knives and forks, tea and coffee services, cruet, pickle, liquour and egg frames, breakfast cruets, ice pitcher, salvers, butter coolers, sauce bottles, epergne, ch mpagne holder, decanter stands, salt cellars, tea and basket, toast rack, cork and wine l bels, table candlesticks, table-handled &c., table cutlery, and hand-omely carved well seasoned blackwood furniture in which there are a set of dining tables in six pieces for twenty-four persons, drawing-room tables on six legs, pie tables with marble tops, ladies writing table, lamp, dressing, washing and writing tables, conversation rech ing, and sofa couches, drawing-room high-back easy pedicu, low arm and without arms chairs, ottomiers, teapoys, tea caddies, 3 light hanging argand lustres, wall-shades, folding and single screens, whatnots, sidels-ard, wine press, 1 richly ornamented g ft musical time-piece with dancing band, gilt hanging argand lamps, sets of fancy embroidered net over curtains with silk tassels, a full-toned solid Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, settee, carved blackwood four post bedsteads, wardrobes, clothes and gown p ess chest of drawers, toilet and cheval glasses, 1 fire-proof treasury chest, camp cots, baba cot, richly chased alabaster and marble figures and porcelain flower v ses, Brussels and velvet pile carpets made to order, best engraving and lithographs in fancy frames, one revolver by Deane in case, table and bed linen, a large lot of valuable professional and reading books, bath dispenser and cook-room furniture and utensils, plants, &c. &c. Catalogues with full particulars have been published and the whole is now on view.

SALE of Furniture and Personal Effects of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Annesley.

Under instruction from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will, on FRIDAY next, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a lot of furniture and personal effects of the late Lieutenant-Colonel J. T. Annesley, consisting of blackwood cabinet, teapoy, wash robe, chest of drawers, washing and dressing ables, easy chairs, arm chairs, reclining couches, iron bedsteads, plated ware, a large silver mounted pocket-pistol, portmanteaus, wearing apparel, full-dress coats, shell jackets, sashes, sword with belt, hats, a large lot of reading books, cooking pots, &c., &c.

The above will be on view on and after Wednesday the 3rd proximo.

SALE of Fresh Oilmanstores from the well-known and celebrated and Purveyors Cross and Blackwell, just landed ex S. S. Lady Lawrence.

On SATURDAY, the 6th day of December next, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will submit to Public Auction, at their rooms an invoice of fresh oilmanstores, consisting of assorted pickles, mushroom, catsup, Harvey sauce, rasbberry vinegar, essence of anchevice, assorted syrup, essence of coffee, salad oil, white wine vinegar, Durham mustard, tapioco, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, (1 lb. tins), assorted jams and jellies, Oxford and Bologna sausages, red herrings, assorted soups, Robinson's groats and barley, Yarmouth bloaters, fresh herrings, lobsters, green peas, Blaewell whitebait, Lancashrire mushrooms, herrings a la sardines, Milton oysters, potted meats, Moore's cocoa and milk, Irish and Wiltshire bacon, Cheddar and Berkley cheese, Worcestershire sauce, &c

SALE OF RARE FLOWER PLANTS.

On SATURDAY next, the 6th inst., at 1 past 4 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction in the compound of the house at Mount Road Mazagon just at the end of Nesbit and Love Lanes in the occupation of N. Spencer, Esq., a large collection of flowering pl-nts and shrubs in pots and tubs. Ferns and hi-gonias in pots, rustic baskets and blocks, creepers on wire frames &c.

ALSO.

A light Phaeton with moveable driving seat Arab horse and harness, completes the property of a Gentleman changing his residence.

SALE OF SUPERIOR ELECTRO-PLATED WARE.

On MONDAY next, the 8th instant, at 2 P.M. Messrs. CRAWFORD a d Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, an invoice of superior electro-plated ware, consisting of 8, 9, 10 and 11 in. shade, 10 in. plain pillar glasses, butter coolers, egg frame, pickle stands, 4 and 5 glass cruet frame, 14 in. waiters, &c. &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT KHUNDALLA.

(Very desirable investments.)

On TUESDAY, the 9th day of December next, at 4 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will submit to public auction at their rooms No. 3, Marine Street:—

All the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, offices and buil ings thereon erected and built, containing by admeasurement 5¾ acres or thereabouts, situated at Khundalla, and bounded as follows:—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Lanowlee limit, on the west by the Land Revenue Assessment No. 44, on the south by the old Trunk Road, and on the north by the G. I. P. Railway line, which said property is registered under the Government Revenue Assessment No. 39.

The Bungalow known as "Mountain Home," is delightfully situated and as a hot weather retreat desirable in every respect. It is within ten minutes' walk of the Khundala Railway Station, a regular metalled road leads up the gate-way. The house is pucka built and there is a well in the compound.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT BASSEIN.

Under instruction from the Mortgagee Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co, will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms, (unless previous y disposed of otherwise, on WEDNESDAY, the 10th Dec instant, at 4 P.M.)on account and risk of retamine Mesrondas, the Mortgagor:—All that valua le estate situated at Bassein, in the Bombay Presidency, containing 123 acres and 15 perches, or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—on or towards the North by the Town of Bassein, on or towards the South by old fortifications, on or towards the East by vacant ground, and on or towards the West by the sea.

Comprised in this property are a substantial building, formerly used as a Sugar Mill, a Plantation containing about 4,000 Cocoanut and 70 Mangoe Trees, and several acres of batty and grass land.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE and COMPANY.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, Twist, &c., &c.

10 bales Imperial Twist, Nos. 20 and 30.
5 cases Grey Shirtings.
5 ,, Colored Prints.

An Invoice of Lady's sun hats and bonnets, children's cashmere and silk hoods and hats, handsome bonnet flowers, Ladies' stockings, carriage and door rugs, leather portmanteau of sizes, &c., &c.
1 Washine Machine.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd December 1873.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER.
No. 7, MEADOW STREET.

CARRIAGES FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
The Property of a Gentleman.

A nearly new light Palanquin Office Shigram, built to order by Lawrence and Co., with very handsome fast-trotting Grey Arab Horse and Harness. The above to be seen by giving one day's previous notice to the Undersigned.

ALSO,

Two second-hand Malvern Dog-carts, with lamps in good order.

A nearly new English-built Cab Buggy on C spring, with lamps, by Jones.

Three handsome new best-shaped small Open Carriages painted dark blue and dark green, lining to match, indepture for one or pair.

One English-built, nearly new, light Mail Phaeton painted dark green, lining to match, by William Cole.

ALSO

A first-class new light Office Shigram, painted dark green, lining to match, with lamps. The above Shigram sold under guarantee of material and workmanship.

A nearly new English-built Miniature Brougham, with lamps and shafts, by J. Henderson.

One ditto Self-driving Phaeton.

HARNESSES.

A fresh batch of new brass and plated mounted Dog-cart, buggy and carriage harnesses, double-stitched and neat with round reins.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 3rd December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

THE FIRST SUBSCRIPTION CONCERT
Will be given in the above Hall on
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 4TH, 1873.

PRICES OF ADMISSION FOR NON-SUBSCRIBERS.

Reserved Seats	Rs. 4 0 0
,, Family Ticket to admit Three	,, 10 0 0
Unreserved Seats	,, 2 0 0

Tickets may be obtained of Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., where a Plan of the Hall can be seen, and Seats secured. Doors open at 5 o'clock; Performance to commence at 8-30 precisely.

THE FIRST OF A SERIES OF SUBSCRIPTION CONCERTS WILL BE GIVEN AT

THE ALTAMONT HALL, CUMBALLA HILL, ON

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 6TH, 1873.

N. B.—Any Non-Subscriber visiting the first of any of the above Concerts can become a Subscriber, and the amount of the First Ticket will be remitted.

Signor G. INZOLI, Impressario.
W. BURTON, Business Manager.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

FRIDAY, 5TH DECEMBER.

LAST PERFORMANCE BUT TWO.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

NEW IMPERSONATIONS.

GRACE EGERTON (MRS. GEO. CASE)
AND MR. GEO. CASE,

Have the honour to announce their Third Performance; and, in expressing their gratification at the kind and cordial reception they have received, state with regret that engagements preclude their giving but two more Performances.

The next Entertainment, and last but one, will take place on TUESDAY, December 9th, when there will be an ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME for the FOURTH TIME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Do (Family of 3)	,, 10
Pit	Rs. 1
Stalls	Rs. 3
Gallery	,, 2

Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co.

Doors open at 8-30; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

THE PARSEE ELPHINSTONE DRAMATIC CLUB.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 3RD DEC. 1873.

LAST NIGHT OF THE SUCCESSFUL PLAY OF

SOLOMON'S SWORD,

TO BE FOLLOWED BY THE FAVORITE OPERA OF

INDUR SABHA.

Reserved Seats ..... Rs. 3.

Tickets to be had of Messrs. COOPER & Co., Meadow Street.

WE have ESTABLISHED ourselves as MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

LEONE JAHIER & Co.

Bombay, No. 1, Armenian Lane, 2nd December 1873.

BOMBAY GUN CLUB.

The PRACTICE of the BOMBAY GUN CLUB is DISCONTINUED until further Notice.

W. GRAHAM,
Honorary Secretary.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—NOTICE is hereby given, that the AGENCY of the COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS in this City is placed under the management of Ms. MAURICE LANDON, by virtue of a Power of Attorney, duly delivered in Paris on the Twenty-fourth Day of October, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-three, by the Board of Directors. A certified copy of the said Power of Attorney is held by this Agency at the disposal of all parties interested.

HENRI VINAY,
CHR. DE GUIGNE, } Acting Managers.

Bombay, 29th November 1873.

CHARLES KINLOCH & CO.

IMPORTANT.
APPROACH OF THE FESTIVE SEASON.

	Per doz.
WHITE CATALAN—Full bodied, mellow, rich, nutty flavour, equal to Madeira	Rs. 14
RED CATALAN—Rich, full bodied Wine, equal to fine old Port, remarkable for its restorative and strengthening properties	14
NIERSTEIN—First quality Hock, recommended	17
RUDESHEIM—Full flavoured Hock. Prize Medal, Paris, 1867	22
CHABLIS—Superior quality, specially recommended	18
REFORM SHERRY—Fine Dinner Wine, recommended	15
VIRGIN SHERRY—Dry pale, extremely delicate	17
DIAMOND SHERRY—Pale dry, with great flavour	21
DOUBLE DIAMOND PORT—Superior quality, recommended	22
MEDOC CLARET—First quality, very fine	12
ST. JULIEN CLARET—Superior after-dinner Wine	21
CHAMPAGNE—Comet Brand. Special dry for India, very fine	28
Do. Pints	16
SPARKLING MOSELLE MUSCALEE	28
Do. Pints	16
BRANDY—Three Star. Finest Pale Cognac. "India Select"	27
ROYAL COGNAC BRANDY—Recommended	19
BRANDY—Hayard's one Star *, very superior old. Hayard's Cognac is of a dry nutty character, and we recommend it in preference to all others	27
WHISKY—Kinloch's Irish, Special quality, Bottled in Ireland. Having compared it with the most highly valued Brands, we can confidently say that no Irish Whisky superior to it is sold at any price	24

AGENTS,

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

BOURNE and SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO for PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1868, Gold Medal.
Agra ,, 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Ootacamund ,, 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee ,, 1869, First Prize.
Bombay ,, 1873, First Class Silver Medal.

The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

The Gold Medals of the Bengal Photographic Society for 1864, 1865, 1866, 1869, 1871, and 1872.

All the above Prizes have been awarded to

MESSRS. BOURNE and SHEPHERD

for their splendid series of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, comprising views in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, Grand Snow-scenes of the Himalayas, the Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, the Bombay Presidency and Rajpootana.

Travellers and the public generally are respectfully solicited to inspect this really fine collection of photographs before purchasing elsewhere.

A series of Views and Groups in Burmah are in preparation, and will be ready shortly.

COLOURING.

Orders for Colouring executed in the best manner, in Oil Water Colours, or Crayons, from the smallest miniature to half-size—Specimens can be seen at their Rooms.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND.

AT a MEETING of the BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE, held at the Town Hall, on 2nd December 1873, at 5½ P.M., there not being sufficient members present to form a meeting, no decision could be arrived at. The Subscription Lists and the Accounts were produced, and the Bank Book shows that there is a balance in hand of Rs. 20,196-4-5, and about Rs. 2,800 subscription unpaid.

A subsequent Meeting will be called to determine the steps to be taken to settle the form of the Memorial.

G. W. TERRY,
Honorary Secretary.

3rd December 1873.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN
SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.
DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES.
HOSPITAL REQUISITES.
CHEMICAL APPARATUS.

PRICE LIST ON RECEIPT OF BUSINESS OR PROFESSIONAL CARD.

7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

In the matter of "ALLOO PAROO," a Convict, and of the ship "BELVEDERE."

NOTICE TO INSURERS.—WHEREAS the the ship "BELVEDERE," Captain Stevenson, Commanding, was in the year 1842 burned on the High Seas between Bombay and Singapore, and in the year 1843 one ALLOO PAROO was tried and convicted by the late Supreme Court of Bombay of felony in being accessory before the fact to the felonious destruction of the "Belvedere" by fire, and his property and effects became thereby forfeited to Her Majesty the Queen;

AND WHEREAS in the year 1854 there was a sum of money, amounting to Rs. 2,90,000 or thereabouts in the possession of Her Majesty the Queen which had accrued from the said forfeiture, and in pursuance of an order of Her Majesty in that behalf made, and as an act of her own special grace and favour and of her own mere motion the said sum of Rs 2,90,000 or thereabouts was distributed amongst the Co-partners and persons by whom the "Belvedere" and her cargo had been insured, mentioned in the list at foot of this Advertisement;

AND WHEREAS since the said distribution in 1854 further sums of money have accrued from such forfeiture and are now in the possession of the Government of Bombay, amounting to Rs. 22,913-4-0 or thereabouts, and His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to direct that this sum shall be distributed in the same manner and upon the same terms and conditions as the said sum of Rs. 2,90,000 was distributed amongst the said insurers of the ship "Belvedere" upon production of such proof and execution of such deed or deeds as may be required by me, the Undersigned, after I deducting therefrom all expenses of and attendant upon such proof, deed, or deeds and distribution;

NOTICE is hereby given, that the present representatives of the said offi e, firms and persons who were such insurers of the ship "Belvedere" and cargo, as aforesaid, are requested to furnish me in writing, at their respective addresses, and of the amounts of their respective Insurances and of the payments made by them on account of the same respectively, as well as of the moneys received by them respectively on the said former distribution, or otherwise towards repayment of such Insurance moneys.

And NOTICE is hereby further given, that such of the said Insurers as shall have failed to furnish the above particulars, by the 1st of March next, will thereafter be excluded from all benefit in the said distribution of the said sum or Rs. 22,913-4-0.

And NOTICE is lastly hereby given, that in no event will any further concession out of the said Estate be made in favour of the insurers above mentioned, or any of the creditors of the said "Alloo Paroo."

CHARLES PEILE,
Acting Solicitor to Government.

List of Insurance Offices, Companies, Firms and Persons, Insurers of the "Belvedere," who participated in the former Distribution in 1854 as above mentioned.

The Bombay Insurance Company.
The Bombay Insurance Society.
The Canton Insurance Office.
The Amicable Insurance Office of Calcutta.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Star Insurance Company.
Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Sons and Company.
The Native Insurance Society.
The Friends.
Huttasing Kissrasing and Company.
Hindoostan Insurance Society.
The Globe Insurance Office.
The Commercial Insurance Society.

NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,

JUNCTION OF CHUCKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI.....Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GHETALDI.....Business Manager.
Ms. J. S. TRIMBLE.....Advance Agent.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, DEC. 3RD.

A GREAT PROGRAMME!!!

MILLION PRICES.
PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	,, 2
Third Class Seats	As. 8!!

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED!!!

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.

In addition to the Usual Evening Performance

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
A GRAND GALA MATINEE
WILL BE GIVEN,

For the Special Accommodation of Families living at a distance, on which occasion Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half Price to all parts of the House.

Doors open at 2 P.M.; Performance to commence at 3 P.M.

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'Clock P.M.

NOTICE.—The WASTE PAPER of the SECRETARIAT will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, on the premises, on the 5th December 1873, at 3 P.M.

F. S. CHAPMAN,
Chief Secretary to Government.

Bombay Castle, 25th November 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES FOR FOOD GRAINS CONSIGNED TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS IN BENGAL.

On and after THURSDAY next, the 4th December, until further Notice, all Food Grains, including Wheat, Pulses, Flour, and Meal, booked from any Station on this Railway, to any Station between Mirzapore and Luckeserai inclusive, or to any Station between Luckeserai and Bhaugulpore inclusive, on the East Indian Railway, will be charged at a specially reduced rate of one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile.

This rate is quoted at the request of Government, who have undertaken to repay to the Company the difference between it and the ordinary rate charged for the conveyance of these Goods over this Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1873.

NOTICE.—Arrangements have been made with the Firm of Messrs. BURN & Co., Engineers and Contractors, for the Manufacture and Sale of IVES'S PATENT DEEP WELL EXCAVATOR, for Clay, Kunkur, Shingle, and all other hard Soils, from the bottom of large Bridge foundation Wells for the better sinking of them. The above Firm will receive, attend to, and execute all Orders with the greatest despatch, and afford every information on the subject.

R. J. IVES, D.P.W.,
Late of the Ravee Bridge Works, P. N. S. R.

Rangoon, 8th October 1873.

KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY.
No. 2086 of 1873.

CONTRACT FOR KEROSINE OIL.

TENDERS are invited by the KURRACHEE MUNICIPALITY for the MONTHLY SUPPLY of about 600 IMPERIAL GALLONS of best KEROSINE OIL.

The Contract to be for the year 1874.

The Oil to be delivered, as required, at the Municipal Store Yard, Kurrachee, free of all charges.

Tenders will be received by the Undersigned up to the 15th December 1873.

The lowest or any Tender may not be accepted.

Further particulars on application.

JAMES STRACHAN, C.E.,
Secretary Kurrachee Municipality.

Municipal Secretary's Office, Kurrachee, 13th Nosember 1873.

JUST RECEIVED.

N

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

EXCHANGE on London has opened for the mail with a slightly lower tendency, although the rates quoted have barely altered, either for immediate business or for forward transactions.

In Government Securites there has no alteration in prices.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	Rs. 10½ Nominal.
Credit Bills, do.	Rs. 10 7/16d.
Documents, do.	Rs. 10¾d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight	Rs. 10d. Nominal.
Credit, do.	Rs. 10 3/16d.
Documents, do.	Rs. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand	Rs. 9½
On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99½ to	
Do demand 100½ to 3/16	
On Madras 30 days' sight 99⅞	
Do. demand par	
On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110½
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	104½
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
5 per cent. Municipal Loan Home Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent, fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	96½
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115.

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand		4 per cent
Fixed Loans on do.	to 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandize		7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	to 3 months'	6½ ,,
Do. do.	over 3 do.	6½ ,,
Do. do.		7½ ,,
Bank Bills		6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper		6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 2 8
Carolus	200
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	224½
Bar silver	59½ to 59¾
Gold Leu	17
Bar Gold 19 ct. English 100 touch	17 8
Australian Gold 100 touch	17 5

FREIGHT REPORT.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Freights by steamer are firm at £3-2-6 and £3-5-0 for Liverpool. Large engagements of Seeds and Wheat have been made for Marseilles at £3-5-0 for January and February. The steamer Bengal at Calcutta has been chartered to proceed to Karrachee and thence to Liverpool for a lump sum. The ship Vicksburg engaged 5,000 bales to-day for Liverpool at £2-7-6 and £2-8-9.

Bombay	Cotton	2-15-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Mygrobalans	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	No ship.
	Coffee	
Overland Steamers—		
London		£3 10s. 0d.
Venice		£3 0s. 0d.
Trieste		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool		£3 5s. 0d.
Havre Cotton		£3 0s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d. at £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

TUESDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

MARKET quite and steady for Spinning and Bank shares.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Nominal value Wah.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88xd.
12,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	767½
16,000	500	all	12 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Bk. of Madras	1,120
40,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of L. & China	280
40,000	2811	all	12 p.ct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 xd.
40,000	200	all	5 p.ct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
5,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	129
40,000	250	all	12 p.ct.	Oriental Bank	495

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co	1400
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	30p.a.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	15p.a.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

PRESS COMPANIES.

152	5,000	2,850	160 p.a.	Akbar Cotton Press Co	1,650
209	2,000	1,100	150 do	Albert Co. Kurrachee	900
100	500	all	15 p.c.	Albert Ginning Co	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co	215
158	12,000	11,000	100 p.a.	Apollo Press Co	6,230
200	2,501	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,401
200	2,000	all	200 p.a.	Bombay Press Co	1,125
200	500	all	50 p.a.	Do New	275
100	1,000	1,000	100 p.a.	Broach Cotton Co	550
102	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	930
500	1,886	all	40	Colaba Press Co	4,230
351	2,000	all	250 p.a.	East India Press Co	2,200
150	8,500	all	500	Fort Press Co	5,500
202	2,000	1,800	75 p.a.	Framji Cowasji Press Co	450
200	1,000	all	70 p.a.	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,461	75 p.a.	Imperial Press Co	775
200	400	350	60 p.a.	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	545
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nirol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
127	2,500	750	125 p.a.	Prince of Wales Press	1,200
201	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co	2200
401	850	750	125 p.a.	Scinde Press Co	500
191	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,135
127	1,500	1,250	Rs. 80	Victoria Press, Madras	1 150
151	850	all	80 p.a.	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
456	1,000	all	80 p.a.	Volkart United Press Co.	1400

o Per share for the half-year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,287	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,900
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,280
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	50p.	Dharumsey Spinning	1,730
150	2,000	all	200p.c.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.c.	Manockji Petit's	1,490
900	1,000	all	100p.a.	Morarjee Spinning	1,275
800	2,500	all	150p.a.	Oriental	3,600
600	2,500	460	200p.a.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	1 all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

* For share for the half-year.

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

The market continues in the same position, and prices remain quite unaltered. There is as yet no disposition on the part of dealers to make purchases at current values, without which importers are quite unwilling to part with their stocks. The recent improvement at Manchester has imported some slight steadiness to the holders, and until the current rates are paid, there appears to be no probability of any important business doing from first hands. The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

350 pieces	Grey Shirtings	40 in. 39 yds. 6 lb. at	Rs. 4	2 6
800	,,	45 in. 39 yds. 7 lb.	,, 4	14 6
500	,,	40 in. 39 yds. 8½ lb.	,, 5	10 0
2,000	,,	40 in. 39 yds.	,, 5	8 0

COTTON.

There is again somewhat less activity at Liverpool Reuter's of the 1st instant reports the Liverpool market as closing quiet but unchanged, with sales only 12,000 bales, of which 4,000 are Surats. We have, however, no change to report in prices, which are quite the same as reported in our previous issue. As regards money matters a payment of £291,000 is said to have been made into the Bank of England on the day, but beyond this we have no item of interest to report. The cotton market here closed quiet but steady, and prices showed no alteration at all. There is some what less demand of our previous quotations, and consequently the purchases of the day are hardly up to 500 candies. The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

50	candies Old Wadwan	Rs. 189
25	,, Wadwan	,, 189
50	,, Veeramgam	,, 170
50	,, Khandesh	,, 187
50	,, Verawal	,, 150-56
25	,, Cutch	,, 172-73
10	,, W.S	,, 170
100	,, Sawginned, 1 month	,, 192
25	,, Vingolé	,, 183½
25	,,	,, 182
25	,, New Khandesh	,, 200
50	,, ,,	,, 197-98
25	,, ,, Nugg	,, 205-07

In YARNS and METALS the e is nothing doing.

METALS.

The market continues firm, and prices are ruling in favour of sellers The following sale has taken place yesterday :—

1,000 cwt. Copper Brazier ... ,, 79 per cwt.

YARNS.

2,000 lb. water No. 30/ ... at 11 3/17 as. per lbs.
7,500 ,, ,, ,, 30/ ... at 10-5-3 as. ,,

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
2	Pehlwan (s)	Toad	Compta, Nov. 28.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Shahpore	Lehon	Liverpool.
	Mahi	Nac da	Cochin and Columbo.
	Behar (s)	Dundas	China &c.
	Oorun (s)	Na oda	Coast and Cutch.
	Sir J. R Carnac	McNeill	Coast and Carwar.

The barque Vicksburg, to Liverpool, was entered out for loading yesterday.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Wallace, Colonel, R. H. A., on duty, from Poona.
NOVEMBER 29.

Haliday, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, from Dahud.
NOVEMBER 30.

Durrant, Vet. Surgeon, R. A., on duty, from Kirkee.
DECEMBER 1.

Whitworth, Lieutenant, 1-6th Foot, on leave, from Sealkote.
Pike, Lieutenant, Bengal, 3-12th Regiment, on sick leave, from Ferozpore.
Chute, Captain, Bengal, 54th Regiment, on tick leave, from Jullundur.
Graham, Quarter-Master, Madras, 16th Lancers, on sick leave, from concan.
Haig, Major, Royal Engineers, on duty, from Poona.
DECEMBER 2.

McCausland, Major, HArtillery, on duty, from Camp Chinchwad.
Bolton, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Secunderabad.
DEPARTURES—NOVEMBER 27.

Higginson, Captain, Bengal, 2nd Cavalry, to join, to Bareilly.
DECEMBER 1.

Willoughby, Major, Commissariat Department, to join, to Camp of Exercise.
Grant, Surgeon, Major, Army Medical Department, on duty, to Aden.
Graham, Surgeon Major, Bengal Assay Master, Bombay, on leave to England.
Beauclerk, Lieutenant, R. E., from leave, to Ahmedabad.
Hewat, Lieutenant, Royal Ar illery, to join, to Ahmedabad.
Maycock, Lieutenant, Bengal, R. E., to join, to Roorkee.
Johnston, Lieutenant, Bengal, 11th Hussars, to join, to Umballa.
Sandy, Lieutenant, Bengal, Royal Artillery, to join, to Agra.
Holiday, Surgeon, Medical Department, on duty, to Dahud.
Scott, Lieutenant, Bengal R. E., to join, to Roorkee.
Wilson, Lieuten-nt, Bengal, R. E, to join, to Roorkee.
Simond, Lieutenant, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, to join, to Allahabad.
DECEMBER 2.

Jacob, Captain, Staff, on duty, to Poona.
Bruce, Lieutenant, Bengal, R. E., to join, to Roorkee.
Alves, Lieutenant, Bengal, R. H. A., to join, to Roorkee.
Oakes, Lieutenant, Bengal, Royal Artillery, to join, to Allahabad.
Dunsmure, Lieutenant, Bengal, 30th Foot, to join, to Mean Meer.
Murphy, Surgeon, Bengal, Artillery, from sick leave, to Allahabad.
Black, Major, Bengal, 6th Foot, to join, to Sealkote.
Durrand, Sub-Lieutenant, Bengal, 60th Regiment, to join, to Agra
Lord, Major, 13th Regiment N. I, to join, to Ahmednagur
Wellman, Lieutenant, Bengal, 8th Light Infantry, to rejoin, to Meerut.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India* Nov. 29.)

AGENT GOVERNOR GENERAL FOR CENTRAL INDIA.

Capt E. Temple, Asst Political Agent and Cant Mag, Nowgong, is granted subsidiary leave for three days from the 9th to 11th Nov inclusive, to enable him to join his appointment on return from furlough.

Capt E. Temple, Asst Political Agent and Cant Mag, Nowgong, returned from the furlough granted him in G. G. O., Mily Depart, No. 178, dated 22nd Feb 1872, and assumed charge of the duties of his office from Capt G. W. Willock on the forenoon of the 12th inst.

Capt J. R. McK. Homfray, Wing Officer of the Bhopal Bat, is granted sixty days' privilege leave from the date in December on which he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to No 1ealon dated 4th Sept last, Major W. Kincaid r turned from privilege leave and resumed charge of the Office of Bhoel Agent and Comdt, Malwa Bhoel Corps, on the forenoon of the 19th inst, from Capt G. F. Blowers, Offg Depy Bhoel Agent.

Capt J. Seance S. C., Depy Supt 2nd Grade, Rev Surv Dept, is granted subsidiary leave for six days from the 30th Oct 1873, the date of his return to Bombay from furlough to Europe, to the 4th Nov inclusive.

The leave of absence for two months, from 3rd Sept 1873, published in Notification No. 44, dated 10th idem, in favor of Mr. George Rae, Surveyor, 4th Grade, is extended to the 3rd Nov inclusive.

Capt W. M. Campbell, R. E., Offg Depy Supt, 2nd Grade, is granted thirty days' subsi tary leave preparatory to furlough to Europe from the date on which he may avail himself thereof.

Mr. C. P. V. Lake, Offg supt, in charge of the Oudh and Rohilcund Division, is allowed privilege leave for one month, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the 8th Nov inclusive.

Mr. H. R. Rich, an Asst Supt, of the 3rd Grade, availed himself, on the 29th June 1873, of the six months' special leave granted to him in P. W. Dept Notification No. 346 of the 19th May 1873.

Mr. W. K. D. Bignell, a Supt of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for fifteen days under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 15th Nov 1873.

Mr. W. A. Toumin, an Asst Supt of the 1st Grade, is allowed privilege leave for three month's, under Section 18 of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the afternoon of the 17th Nov 1873.

Port Blair—The Gov Gen in Council has been pleased to appoint Surgn George Albert Dundas to be an additional Medical Officer at Port Blair.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Mr N Daly, Assi Conservator of Forests of the 2nd Grade in British Burmah, is transferred to Mysore.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

M T D Mackenzie, Acting First Asst Colr, Ahmedabad, to be Secr tary to the Commission appointed by the Government of India to enquire into affairs at Baroda.

With reference to Notification No 1651 P, dated the 24th July last, Her Majesty's Government has been pleased to confirm, as a temporary arrangement, the recognition by the G Government of India of Mr G H Rolph as Vice-Consul for Italy at Aden.

Subject to the confirmation of H M's Govt, H E the Viceroy and Govr Gen in Counc l is pleased to recognize the appointment of M Edouard Aubion as Acting French Consul at Bombay.

For the purposes of Section 284 of Act VIII of 1859 (the Code of Civil Procedure), it is hereby notified that the Court of the Asst Political Agent Rewa Kantha, in charge of the South Side, is a Civil Court established by the authority of the Govr Genl of India in Council.

Privilege leave for one month is granted to Mr H G Cowie, B A, Offg Asst to the Comptroller General.

Privilege leave for two months and twenty-six days, granted in Financial Notification No 1 P, dated July 1875, to Mr E W S Login, Offg Asst to the Asst Genl and Comptroller of the Post Office of Govt Paper Currency, Bombay, and of which Mr Login availed, afternoon on the 27th June 1873, be commuted to six months' leave on medical certificate.

The following Officers of this Department passed the departmental examinations on the 10th Nov 1873 :—

By the high standard :—

Messrs. F H Larpent and T H S Biddulph, and Babu Rajaninath Ray, B A.

By the lower standard :—

Messrs C J Rivett-Carnac and H S Groves B A.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on urgent private affairs :—

Capt Alfred Frederick Pollock Harcourt, of the Bo d S C, 2nd Cossmer, 2nd Class, and Offg Depy Commr of Kaira Division, Punjab, for six months, under Rule XI of the Regulations of 1868.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Govt of Bengal, dated 15th Nov 1873, the services of Surg T Robinson, M B, late an Inspecting Medical Officer in the Burdwan Dis rict, are replaced at the disposal of H E the C-in-C, with effect from the 23rd Jan 1874.

Honorary Ensign and Depy Asst Commsy E Scully, of the Madras Establishment, having of the P W Dept, Mysore (now Seringapatam), was allowed furlough in India on medical certificate from the 17th Nov 1872 t the 2nd May 1873, or to the date of his transfer to the Pension Establishment, under paragraphs 2 and 4 of G O No 613, dated the 14th July 1871.

The services of Lt Coll (81 Coll) A S Smith, of Infy, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Department.

The following paragraph of a military letter from the Rt Hon the Secy of State for India, No. 200, dated the 16th Octr 1873 is publi hed for general information :—

17. With reference to my de patch No. 148 of the 25th July 1872, I have to inform you that the under-mentioned Officers have elected to remain in Europe on the terms specified in G O by the Govr Gen, No. 797 of 14 Aug 1872, paragraph 2, from the dates given :—

Coll F W Drummond,—10th Jan 1874.
Lt Coll A M Shiley,—1st April 1874.

With reference to G G O No. 1011, dated 23rd Sept 1873, the furlough on medical certificate for one year under the Regulations of 1868, granted to Lt R W cby (G G O No. 734 of 1873, is hereby cancelled.

The undermentioned Officer of the Royal Engineers, who has been placed under orders for duty in the Bengal P esidency, reported his arrival on the date specified :—

Lt J M T Badgley, on the 9th Nov 1873.

The undermentioned Officer of the Ben S C having completed twenty-six years' service is promoted to the rank of Lt Coll from the date specified, under the provisions of G G O No. 838 of the 25th Sept 1866, subject to Her M jesty's approval :—

Maj Edgar Gibson Clark,—20th Nov 1873.

The under-mentioned Officer, having completed twelve years' service including four years in the S C is promoted to the rank of Capt from the date specified under the Royal Warrant of the 19th Jan 1871, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Bengal Staff Corps.

Lt Thomas John Baynes,—18th Nov 1873.

Coll O Ha ilton, of the Bengal S C to be Maj of the Calcutta Volunteer Lancers, vice Maj L Conway-Gordon, who is permitted, at his own request, to resign his appointment.

The following appoint ents are made :—

Punjab Frontier Force,—3rd Punjab Infantry.

Lieut H F V Gribbold, of the 2nd Bat 10th Foot, a probationer for the Madras S C Wing Subn, 17th Reg, Madras N Iy, to be 2nd Wing Sub en probation vice Lt F H Begbie, appointed 1st Wing Subaltern.

6th Punjab Infantry.

Lt W H Sim, of the 43rd Foot, candidate for the Ben S C, to be 2nd Wing Sub, on probation, vice Lt C C Egerton, appointed to the 5th Cavalry.

The undermentioned Officers have reported their departure for Europe on the dates specified :—

Lt Col (Bt Col) J M Nuttall, C B, of the Ben S C, G G O No 881 of 1873,—Marseilles, 7th Nov 1873, from Calcutta.

Maj E L Earle, of the Ben S C, G G O No 971 of 1873,—El Dorado, 14th Nov 1873, from Calcutta.

Capt C Collingwood, of the Ben S C, G G O No 1159 of 1873, —El Dorado, 14th Nov 1873, from Calcutta.

Capt N E Burlton, of the Ben S C. G G O No 1182 of 1873,—Peru, 3rd No 1873, from Bombay.

Capt A C Haverlock, of the Madras S C, Madras G O No 284 of 1873,—10th Nov 1873 from Bombay.

Her Majesty has b en pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to be Surgeons in Her Majesty's Indian Military Forces at the Presidency of Bengal; they are accordingly admitted into the service :—

Medical Department.

Surgs Henry Mullins, M B, and Frederick William Wright, M B, date of arrival at Bombay, 1st Nov 1874.

Surgs David Wilkie, M B, William Edward Battersby, M B, Robert Moodie, M B, Francis Joseph Twohy, M D, William Edward Bonsall Moynan, M D, Denis Peter Macdonald, M D, and Oswald Baker, date of arrival at Bombay, 9th Nov 1873.

No 1202 of 1873—With reference to G G O No 1015, dated the 29th December 1871, the following letter from the Right Hon the Secy of State for India is published for general information :

INDIA OFFICE; LONDON, 23rd October 1873.

Financial Military Fund, No 486.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor-General of India in Council.

My Lords—I have considered in Council your Military letter No 168, dated 11th August 1874, responding to the inquiries whether officers subscribing to the Indian Service Family Pension Fund may be permitted to subscribe for their wives only, and not for their children, and whether they have also the option of subscribing for some of their children only.

I see no reason for extending the arrangement under which an Officer, who made a provision for his wife when he had not the option of becoming a Member of a Fund, was allowed the privilege of subscribing to this Fund at the unmarried rate for his children only, and I have therefore decided that all subscribers should be required to subscribe for all their children who are within the age rendering them eligible for admission to the Fund.—I have &c.,—ARGYLL.

Under the provisions of the Royal Wa rant of the 21st Dec, 1871, and in consequence of the death of General P Lodwick, Bom Inf, on the 28th Aug 1873, the name of

Maj Gen Hall Palmer, Ben S C, is placed on the list of Lt Gen's; that of

Col G Vernor, Ben S C, on the list of Maj Gens; and that of Maj H P Close, Bom S C, on the list of Lt Colls, in the Indian Gradation List.

The following promotion is made, subject to Her Majesty's approval :—

Captain Cecil Beadon Madras Cavalry, to be Major from Aug 29th 1874, vice General P Lodwick, Bombay Infantry, deceased.

The services of Surg W H Gregg, M D, of the Medi Dept, in medical charge of the 4th Regt or N I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe on medical certificate :—

Surg William Reed Murphy, of the Med Dept,—for one year, under the Regulations of 1868.

Lt W H Bowe, S C Asst Engr 2nd Grade, Military Works Branch, is transferred to Bengal for employment on Famine Relief Works, or such other duty as the local Government may require.

Lieut Lancels P W Dept Notification No. 699, dated 23rd Sept 1873, transferring this Officer to the Sindia (State) Railway.

Lt Col J J McLeod Innes, V C, R E, Asst Genl, P W Dept, having reported his return from furlough on the 8th Nov 1873, is granted subsidiary leave of absence from the 9th idem to rejoin his appointment.

Lt Coll J J McLeod Innes, V C, R E, received charge of his Office as Asst Genl, P W Dept, and Depy Secy to the Govt of India, P W Dept, from Lt Coll P O'Connell, R E, on the forenoon of the 14th Nov 1873.

* Republished in G G O No 560 of 1873.

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MR. A. MENIST,

OCULIST OPTICIAN,

FROM

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DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

RIX—November 23rd, at Kolapore, the wife of Mr. Walter B. Rix, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

CRAVEN—November 27th, at Lucknow, the wife of the Rev. T. Craven, of a son.

BOND—November 30th, at Allahabad, the wife of L Bond, Contractor, of a son.

MUMFORD—November 26th, at Pertabgurh, Oude, the wife of Mr E. A. Mumford, Oude Police, for a son.

DEATH.

CADELL—November 24th, at Ulwwur, John Richard Keatinge, the beloved son of Captain and Mrs. T. Cadell, aged 18 months.

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

ALL MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1873.

WE do not know why a contemporary should have chosen to decorate Mr. Kellner's sensible and modest evidence regarding the Indian Troopships with the sensational title, "Our Floating Palatial Barracks." Any one would fancy from this heading that Mr. Kellner had revealed to the East India Finance Committee a startling tale of extravagance in the working of the Indian Transport Service, such as would more than justify the oft-repeated suggestion of our contemporary, that it would be a saving of money to the State to sell the troopships for whatever they will fetch and hire steamers by contract to do the work of carrying troops between England and India. As we shall see presently, Mr. Kellner's evidence lends no countenance to the opinion that, from the economical point of view, the Transport Service is a failure; and the actual figures of the returns lately placed before Parliament make out an even better case for the existing system than Mr. Kellner ventured to put forward. The *Times of India*, however, still persists in its incredulity, and scoffs at the notion that the "official view" of the way in which the trausport service is managed may possibly be correct. "When," it says, "Mr. "Kellner speaks of £21 per man per voyage as "representing the total expenditure on these "floating barracks, we are compelled to request "him to 'tell this to the marines,' or, what is "perhaps more to the point, let him tell it unto "Captain Henry, who, we believe, remains "under the impression that the P. and O. could "take the whole of the troops at something "like first-class fare, and yet leave a saving to "the State over the present cost of H. M.'s "Indian troop-ship service." Poor Captain Henry, we suppose, must regard it as one of the inevitable annoyances of public life to have his name thus taken in vain to give a show of authority to any rash and reckless statement that an editor knows the public will be slow to accept on his word alone. It is, of course, impossible that the prudent Superintendent of the P. and O. Company should have committed himself to the opinion hazarded by the *Times of India*. If he had done so, he would have made a very great mistake, for it is absolutely certain that the average cost of conveying each English soldier between Portsmouth and Bombay is *not much more than half the amount of the fare charged by the P. and O. Company for a second class passage* from Bombay to Southampton or Southampton to Bombay.

The figures we publish this morning from a return presented to the House of Commons four months ago are conclusive on this point. They prove that probably even Mr. Kellner overestimated the cost of the service. In his evidence Mr. Kellner stated that the average charge from 1867-68, when the troop transport service was established, to 1871-72, was £538,057 per annum, "but," he went on to say, "if to this be added interest on outlay and "depreciation, wear and tear, the annual ex"penditure of the present day will be found to "exceed that of the years prior to the institu"tion of the service." Now, the return before us only gives an abstract of cost for the season 1869-70, and Mr. Kellner may have statistics showing that the cost in each of the two other years was very much heavier. We should doubt, however, if this is so, for the number of troops carried in 1869-70 was 25,439 against 18,410 in 1867-68, and 18,141 in 1868-69; and while no possible head of expense is omitted from the tabular statement published in another column, we learn from some of the notes that certain charges which ought to have been included in the returns for former years were entered for the first time in the accounts for 1869-70. The fair inference, then, seems to be that the total charge for 1869-70 must be rather above than below the average. Yet it appears that the whole amount of the working expenses in that year was only £341,654, and that, if we add to this sum £115,910 for charges on account of capital and insurance, that is, for "interest on "outlay and depreciation, wear and tear, &c.," the cost of the service was only £457,564, being at the rate of £20 1*s.* 7*d.* per adult carried. The public can judge for itself if this result is discreditable to the management of the Troop Service.

Mr. Kellner did good service in pointing out to the Committee that a comparison of the present charge for the troops with what used to be paid when the reliefs were sent out round the Cape is positively misleading. The "advanced "sanitary opinions of the present day," he well says, "require more liberal accom"modation for troops than formerly," and the only practical question for consideration is, Could the men get better quarters and be more carefully looked after for the same money in steamers belonging to private owners? We unhesitatingly affirm that the State would be the sufferer if it were to do away with the transports. Not only, as we have seen, is the regular service conducted at reasonable rates; but look what an advantage it is to a country which has possessions in every sea and constantly has on its hands one little war or another to have ready for any emergency that may arise a number of splendid transports each of which is capable of carrying to any port, in case of need, a body of 1,500 men, at a speed equal to that of a P. and O. mail steamer. It is not in ordinary times that the Government can find out the full cost of being left, in the matter of transport, at the mercy of private enterprise. Once, however, let a pressure be put upon it to have a great amount of work done quickly at whatever cost, and we have had numerous examples of late years of the eagerness with which patriotic shipowners seize the opportunity of serving their country and at the same time making their own fortunes, by raising the rates of freight 200 or 300 per cent. for the ships they are kind enough to place at the disposal of the State. Even, therefore, as regards material expenditure, it is an economical arrangement for the State to keep a fleet of transports of its own, for which the ordinary reliefs of troops provide sufficient employment in ordinary seasons, and which, in case of the unexpected outbreak of a war, would be available to reduce what is always one of the heaviest items of expenditure in a maritime expedition—the cost of carriage. We need not dwell on what may be called the moral advantages of having the troops carried in ships in which strict discipline is carefully maintained, because the superiority of Government transports to private steamers in this respect must be obvious to the most prejudiced critics. Our object is gained if we have corrected the popular misapprehensions which prevail as to the excessive cost of what is beyond all doubt a thoroughly well-conducted and efficient service.

THE *Pioneer* publishes, with apparently some natural hesitation, what it justly describes as the "rather startling statement" of a Bombay correspondent, that the Government of India has not only resolved to have docks constructed here, but "is about to buy up the whole of the "harbour foreshore from Mazagon to Colaba, "under cover of the Act for the acquisition of "private property." We are not sure that the purchase of all the foreshore may not ultimately be forced upon the Government, if the Port Trust is to be made to pay its way; for, under energetic management, the Sassoon dock and the Colaba and Mazagon wharves might establish a most formidable competition with the docks and basins of the Trust in the landing and shipping of goods. The receipts of the Trust are already, we believe, falling below the estimate, while every inch of room on the free Arthur Bunder belonging to the Colaba Company is covered with goods. But it would be too much of a joke, for the present, to ask the Government of India to spend a couple of millions sterling more in buying up reclaimed land along the foreshore of our harbour, so as to create a monopoly that would make the Elphinstone enterprise a paying speculation. Suppose, too, the very probable case, that there really may not be enough trade at this port to yield such dues as would cover the interest on the cost of the whole foreshore from Mazagon to Colaba; then, the Government, by purchasing more landed property, would only sink itself more and more deeply into the mud. In the interest of the trade of the port, the more competition we have the better; and it would be a scandalous, and, in the end, a suicidal thing—since there is of course, a point beyond which dues on shipping cannot be raised without driving away the trade—for the Government to buy up all the foreshore in order to exact, if possible, from the shipping a revenue sufficient to pay the interest on five or six millions of capital. Of course, if the Government were to buy the Mazagon and Colaba properties and make a present of them to the Port Trust at the cost of the general body of taxpayers—if they were, in fact, as Sir Seymour Fitzgerald in his pleas

High Court of Calcutta that a demise for a definite term of years was of itself an express stipulation contrary to the acquisition of occupancy rights. But first the High Court of the North-West Provinces, and afterwards that of Calcutta, took a different view and held that whatever might be implied by such a demise, it was not the express stipulation required by the Act. The courts are probably quite right in their present construction of the Act, but the very discussion shows in a strong sense that the acquisition of occupancy rights by holding under an express demise is contrary to the true intention of the parties. We therefore have altered the wording of Act X. of 1859 by providing that where a tenant at will holds under a written lease, the time for the acquisition of occupancy rights shall begin to run from the expiry of the lease. This seems to me to place the law on a more simple and more natural footing. It brings it back to that state in which the High Court of Calcutta originally decided it to be. If incidentally it should lead to a more general system of granting leases it is calculated to benefit all parties alike and to give a more stable status to tenants at will independently of their acquisition of occupancy rights. At present unless a zemindar enters into an agreement of a very special character with his tenant, his only way of preventing the acquisition of occupancy rights is by turning him out of his occupation. And this, I am told, is done very generally, and a great evil it is. In future he will at all events have the alternative of giving his tenant a simple lease for years.

The alteration which I am disposed to class next in importance is one of procedure, and that is the change effected with respect to the Courts of Appeal in several of the rent suits, more particularly those which relate to enhancement and abatement. The present system certainly seems most unsatisfactory. I take an enhancement suit as being about the most important class of rent suit. At present any Deputy Collector may hear such a suit in the first instance. From him an appeal goes to the District Judge, whose court is stationary, so that parties have to resort to the sudder station, which may be at a great distance from their abodes, and what is that judge to do? For any one suit that raises a question of law or is soluble by legal methods there must be fifty which turn solely on questions of value more or less general, but which would mostly require a knowledge of the locality and at all events require rather a skilled arbitrator than a legal tribunal. Without knowing or even seeing the land in dispute or the surrounding localities merely on reading the evidence recorded by the Deputy Collector, who probably has imported his personal knowledge into the case, they decide whether the rent is to be enhanced and by how much. There ends the dispute about the fact; there is a special appeal to the High Court, but that can only be presented on points of law. Now it is proposed to substitute for this system a decision on the spot by an officer selected for his skill and ability with an appeal to the Commissioner of the division, who moves about and will take appeals in the neighbourhood of the place in dispute. If he affirms the decision, there is to be no further appeal, if not there may be a further appeal to the Board of Revenue. I must say that the proposed alteration seems to me to bid fair to substitute a readier, simpler, more harmonious, and in all respects more satisfactory process than the present one for the disposal of suits of the class I have mentioned. It is said that the Revenue courts or some of them do their business in a somewhat rough fashion. It may be true as to some; but one of the alterations effected by this Rent Bill is the classification of officials according to their difficulty, importance, and the classification of officials according to the duties they will have to perform. At present the same man hears the most trivial applications and the most important ones. If these bills pass enhancement suits will be heard in the first instance only by an Assistant Collector of the first class, specially empowered by Government for that purpose, or by some superior officer such as a Collector or an officer in charge of a settlement, and the appeal will lie to one in all respects on a par with the District Judge. We lose, it is true, the special appeal to the High Court, but the whole system of special appeals, which it would be out of place to discuss here, is open to so many objections, that independently of other reasons it would be difficult to regret the destruction of a portion of it. We have, moreover, inserted a clause into the bill by which we hope to get the advantage of the superior knowledge and authority of the Civil Courts in matters of law. We have provided that whenever the Revenue Court finds that a question of law arises which it is more proper for the Civil Courts to decide, it may state a case for their opinion and shall be bound by it when given. No doubt the Local Government will have to make careful arrangements respecting the appointment of officers, the distribution of their duties, the times and places of their judicial sittings, and the procedure to be observed by them. But I will not enlarge on these subjects, as I hope that His Honor the Lieutenant Governor will sketch out far better than I could do his proposed plan of operations.

Another alteration in the law which we hope will prove useful, though as it depends entirely on the voluntary action of the tenants it may prove a mere nullity, is that which relates to improvements of land by tenants. We propose that tenants restoring the land improved by permanent works shall receive compensation from the landlord whom they have enriched. Considerable controversy has been raised about the justice and propriety of these provisions, a controversy with which we are not wholly unfamiliar in England. Again, we hear of the enterprising tenant who will improve the landlord out of his property, and are told that no improvements made without the express consent of the landlord ought to be the subjects of compensation. I confess that I never have been able to persuade myself of the substantiality of any such fears, and I do not suppose that the risk of undue activity or enterprise is greater in India than in England. It is the interest of the State, that is, of the public at large, that land should be improved, and that which has to be done by the people independently is practically never done at all. It seems to me that the outlay of the tenant results in his restoring to the landlord a property of greater permanent value than he received, it is quite just that the landlord should pay something for his gain, and both just and expedient that such a principle should be a constant element in the bargains between the two parties. I confess to being very much afraid that our legislation will be a dead-letter owing to the apathy or ignorance of tenants. I cannot entertain for a moment the fear that tenants will unduly avail themselves of their legal right, and oppress the landlords. I treat that as a mere paper argument, well enough in the abstract, though not difficult to answer then, but disappearing altogether from any practical view of affairs. I believe that precisely the same arguments were used in opposition to the compensation clauses in the Oudh Rent Act and the Punjab Tenancy Act. Well, I do not mean to say that five years is time enough to supply any conclusive test, but I believe that nothing has been yet heard of the ill effects of the change in those provinces. Now, the language of this Bill differs from that of the Oudh and Punjab Acts in this, that, while we give to the tenant compensation for his outlay in certain works, whatever that may be, whereas we deny that anything is an improvement which does not increase the letting value of the land at the time when compensation is claimed. Supposing the value to be so increased, I ask confidently on which side is the injustice of the danger. Is it in the chance of the landlord taking the increase without payment, or is it in the chance of tenant overcharging the landlord? I ought perhaps to notice what has been done in the matter of resumptive suits. By a regulation of 1793 grants for holding land exempt from payment of rent have been declared null and void. Certain directions have also by divers regulations been given to proprietors of land on their own authority to collect the rents of such lands and to dispossess the grantee. Upon this state of the law supervened Act X of 1859. Now it will be observed that this enactment leaves entirely untouched the law which declares rent-free grants to be null and void; it only makes an undisturbed adverse possession of rent-free land for 12 years a bar to a suit for its recovery. But this is said on all hands to be a mistake. The State reasons for objecting to revenue-free grants, are the same as ever they were. With us rent is not revenue, but it is the mother of revenue; and a man like King Lear may so impoverish himself by rent-free grants as to be unable to pay his revenue. Moreover the law is contrary to the intention of the people of this country in making rent-free grants. It is their habit to make such grants, usually I believe oral ones, on the full understanding on both sides that they may be resumed at pleasure. It is a great surprise to such a grantor to find that his grantee has acquired a prescriptive title by 12 years' possession. For these reasons the Rent Bill does away with the limitations now placed by law on resumption suits, but it excepts lands held rent-free under judicial decisions; it excepts lands purchased for value on the faith of the abolished limitations; and it confers the proprietory right on those who have held land rent-free for 50 years in the third generation from the original grantee.

I have hitherto said nothing of that portion of the Bills which has attracted the greatest amount of remark, if indeed it were not the most important portion of them. I mean that which relates to the expropriatory tenants. On this point the alteration of the law, which is now made by the Bills, is considerably less important than it was when we reported on them in Calcutta, because the retention of ex-proprietors as privileged tenants or even as occupancy tenants is now confined to those who become such in the future. I think it right to say that the amount of encroachment on existing titles which was effected by the Bills as they formerly stood, seems to me but a small one. It was some drawback on future expectancies and that drawback would have been shared with the zemindars by the State. It was, according to the best opinions of the day, a reversion to national sentiments and traditions, and the principle has been applied in Oudh and the Punjab without producing so far as we know any ill effects. It seems to me therefore doubtful whether something more might not have justly been done to give a steadier foothold in the land to that which is an unsteady class. The Bills however have taken the more cautious line of not making any change except in the future. It may fairly be hoped that as the ex-proprietory class of persons who are tenants at will or are landless will not receive any recruits: it will gradually be absorbed into the general community. In the meantime it is something to have an express statutory recognition of such a class as entitled by law to favourable rents wherever the practice has been in their favour them, and it must be that to a considerable extent the sentiment of the people will be met by the provisions. And it certainly seems of great importance to have an express statutory recognition of to the principle which it is difficult for Englishmen to grasp and which appears to pervade large parts of India; that there is a substantial difference between a right of ownership and a right to occupy for the purpose of cultivation and subsistence, and that the latter is not alienable as the former is.

Before I conclude I ought to mention that at the latest moment we received some valuable suggestions from Mr. Justice Phear, who would have sent them earlier had he not been in England. We have made several alterations and have added some clauses relating to matters with which his judicial experience has made him familiar. There is now a provision for settling difficulties which are sure to arise respecting the boundaries of jurisdiction—another provision that an objection for want of jurisdiction shall not be taken in any court of appeal common to the revenue and civil courts, and some others of a technical character, but calculated to make the measure work more smoothly.

I do not think it necessary to make observations on any other portions of the Bills, and will conclude by supporting the motion before the Council.

(To be continued.)

THE INDIAN TRANSPORT SERVICE.

RETURN of Cost, Tonnage, Power, and Consumption of Coal of the Troop Ships "Serapis," "Crocodile," "Malabar" "Jumna," and "Euphrates," &c.

ABSTRACT OF COST.

Particulars required.	"Serapis."	"Crocodile."	"Euphrates."	"Jumna."	"Malabar."	Ships or Service generally.	Total.	Remarks.
Capital Charges.	£	£	£	£	£	£	£	
Construction and Equipment of the Troop Ships.	206,255	205,365	210,126	211,253	210,201	.....	1,043,200	
Additional Expenses relating to the Troop Ships.	897	897	15,157	18,058	15,715	.....	50,634	
Construction of Tugs, &c., for Egypt; Moorings for Egypt; Construction of Tugs, &c. of Suez Hospital, and Miscellaneous Charges.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80,577	80,577	
Total Capital Charges.....£	207,152	206,172	225,283	229,311	225,916	80,577	1,174,411	
Working Expenses of the Service.								
Expenses of the Troop Ships, and Victualling, &c., of the Troops.	36,471	36,236	66,768	63,635	59,210	.....	262,370	
Miscellaneous Expenses.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	81,754	81,753	
Total Working Expenses (Payments from Indian Revenues). £	36,471	36,236	66,768	63,635	59,210	81,754	344,124	
Abate.—Amount received from the Imperial Government for Passage of Naval and Military Officers and others, conveyed in the Troop Ships during the Season on Imperial Service.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,470	
							341,654	Equivalent to 14l. 19s. 10d. per Adult.
Charges on Account of Capital and Insurance.								
Towards replacement of Capital, Four per cent. on Capital Cost, less proportion of Estimated Value of the Troop Ships, for breaking up, at the end of 25 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 43,612		
For Interest on unredeemed Capital, at Five per cent.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(a) 54,228		
For Insurances on Ships, Tugs, and Boats.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	(b) 32,117		
						129,957		
Abate.—Amount received from the Imperial Government as Contribution for depreciation and insurance on "Serapis" and "Crocodile."	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14,057		
							115,910	Equivalent to 5l. 1s. 9d. per Adult.
Total Charges (not Payments) on Account of Capital and Insurance...£								Equivalent to 20l. 1s. 7d. per Adult.
Grand Total of Working Expenses and Charges on account of Capital and Insurance...£							457,564	

(a) The increase under these Heads is owing to the charge for replacement and Interest on the first cost of the Suez Hospital, which appears for the first time in this Return, the outlay not having been completed until after the close of the Season 1868-69.

(b) The increase under this Head is owing to the Ships, &c., having made a larger number of voyages.

THE MYAS.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOTE, 29TH NOVEMBER.

The tribe of Myas who had taken to the hills, as described in my last communication, have all peaceably returned to their homes—and this without the necessity for any interposition, direct or indirect, of the political officers. The whole affair was so unimportant that Mr. Peile has not for a day abandoned his tour in the northern part of the province. The Myas have stated their grievances to be the petty exactions of the police in the villages where they have *potees* or shares,—this is the pretext only. They were concerned in an attempt to subvert the Nawab's Government last year. They were afterwards disarmed and the son of their head man detained as a hostage. False reports—there is reason to think *tutored* ones,—were spread of intended hard treatment of the lad, and the whole tribe, conscious of their complicity with the unattempted conspiracy, went "out" like a flock of sheep. They are a wild and barbarous clan, at the mercy of a few leaders who are easily played upon by others.

In the great Mutiny of 1857-58, Colonel Lang, Political Agent, refused to have the province disarmed; his policy was incessant conciliation. Shortly after his departure, Mr. Forbes, one of the best officers in the Civil Service, reported 30,000 armed foreign mercenaries in Kattywar. These were plentifully, but now more sparsely, recruited from Meckran, Sinde and the opposite coast of Arabia, the last furnishing perhaps the least disreputable of these ruffians. Any slight will send these men into outlawry, and they readily flock to the leaders among the Waghers, Mehrs and Myas, who are the *indigenous material* living in a chronic condition of readiness to go out. The country bristles with arms and passes to carry weapons, and isolated acts of disarmament, have very little affect. What has been above related of the Myas is not *bahirvatai*, or any thing like it, but the united action of a tribe conscious of their own strength and counting on their Durbar's notorious wish to avoid extremities. The outbreak of the Waghers from Okamundal was undoubtedly *bahirvatai*, the existence of which it has never been intended to deny. What has been criticized is the attempt of certain persons for their own ends to shew common civil offences as political ones. Contrast the prompt action taken against these ten or twelve Waghers and followers—unflagging till they were captured and hanged—with the feeble pottering adopted against the two wretched outlaws, against Saeela—at large for more years than I care to count. In 1867-68 these creatures shot, speared, burnt crops and villages over the most open country in Kattywar with perfect impunity, but there was no inducement to show up the State concerned, and the the time, was—yesterday.

BOMBAY.

European Vagrants.—In March there were thirty-three European vagrants in the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

District Judge of Surat.—Mr. H. Birdwood, Acting District Judge of Surat, left that station on the 26th November, on three months' privilege leave.

Ahmedabad.—Rao Saheb Harilal Ambashunker assumed charge of his appointment as Subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad on the 26th November.

Robbing a Thakor.—The Thakor of Mucheeav, who is temporarily residing at Ahmedabad, was robbed the other day of ornaments, &c., valued at Rs. 3,000.

A Nawab Fined.—The Nawab of Radhunpore, says the *Samsher Bahadur*, has been fined by the local Government Rs. 500, for having falsely imprisoned one Motagoer Gosavi.

Stripes.—The Senior Magistrate yesterday sentenced one Shaik Abdool Raymon to receive fifteen stripes, on a charge of stealing eight glasses, belonging to one Bhanjee Morarjee.

A Suit by the Ranee of Koth.—One of the Ahmedabad papers states that the Ranee of Koth has filed a suit in the Civil Court at Ahmedabad against the Thakor of Kuar, to recover Rs. 84,000.

"Prarathna Somaj" Mandir at Ahmedabad.—Rao Bahadoor Bechurdas Ambaidas, a well-known citizen of Ahmedabad, has set apart Rs. 4,000 for the erection of a Mandir for the "Prarathna Somaj" there.

Fire.—On Monday a fire broke out at Bhooleshwur, in a house belonging to one Culliandas Madhowjee, amongst some ghee dubbers. The fire was soon extinguished by the exertions of some of the townspeople.

Karbharee to the Chief of Jamkhundee.—According to the *Jam-i-Jamshed*, Rao Bahadhur Dhondoo Krishna, Deputy Collector and Magistrate of Rutnagherry, has been appointed Karbharee to the Chief of Jamkhundee.

Letting off Fireworks.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before the Senior Magistrate, one Baba Shaik Ally and another were charged with letting off fireworks, without having obtained a licence from the Commissioner of Police. They were convicted and fined five rupees each.

The House of Correction.—There were 344 prisoners in the House of Correction on Monday. Of these, 119 were under sentences from the High Court, 189 from the Magistrates of Police, and 36 from Military Courts Martial. Of the prisoners, 260 were natives and the remaining 84 Europeans.

Sir J. J. Parsee Benevolent Institution.—We learn that the appointment of Mr. Dosabhoy N. Wadia as Principal of the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Benevolent Institution, in place of Mr. James Burgess, has been sanctioned by Government. Mr. Dosabhoy assumed charge of the office on Monday.

Theft of Railway Property.—At the Fort Police Court, before Mr. Nana Morojee, yesterday, two native women named Savee and Tooka were charged with stealing a quantity of old iron, belonging to the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company. They were adjudged guilty and sentenced to a week's rigorous imprisonment each.

A Vagrant.—W. Warmsley, a European, was yesterday charged before the Senior Magistrate, at the instance of Mr. Inspector Raymond, with being a vagrant and wandering about without any visible means of subsistance, and ordered to be sent to the Government workhouse attached to the House of Correction.

Gambling.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, Ambrack Seedee and four others were charged with gaming with cards and money in a durga. They admitted the offence and were fined by Mr. Nana Morojee one rupee each, and the money found on the ground was ordered to be confiscated for the benefit of the poor-box.

Danger of Loading Children With Ornaments.—A Hindoo lad, aged about ten years, named Ramjee Raghojee, reported to the police that on Monday a Maratha enticed him away from Camateepoora to the back of the Gas Works, and there took from his person two silver wristlets and a gold earring and then absconded. Search is being made for the accused.

Address to a Native Judge.—On the 22nd November a meeting of the native inhabitants of Ahmedabad was held at the Hemabhai Institute to present an address to Khan Saheb Dinshawjee Pestonjee, Subordinate Judge, who is about to leave that station to take charge of his new appointment as a Subordinate Judge at Broach. Rao Bahadur Bechurdas Ambaidas was called to the chair.

Loss of Currency Notes.—Mr. Vinayek Ramchunder, residing at Breach Candy, reported to the police, that on Monday he took out from a box currency notes for Rs. 150, put them in his pocket, and went down to the lower storey of his house, where he remained about an hour. On his return to his room upstairs he found that the notes were missing. Enquiries are being instituted into the matter.

Mr. Kessowjee Naik, the wealthy Bhattia merchant, proceeded to Kutch on Monday last for the benefit of his health per steamer Cashmere, which was specially chartered for him. Shortly before leaving Bombay, Mr. Kessowjee gave Rs. 20,000 for the building of a public fountain and clock-tower at Mandvie Bunder street, and it is expected that his native place, to which he has gone, will benefit largely from his bounty.

The Parsee Elphinstone Dramatic Club.—We would remind native play-goers that these talented amateurs perform to-night for the last time, at the Grant Road Theatre, the play of "Solomon's Sword," of which we have already spoken in terms of praise. The enterprise of the Club is really deserving of support, and we have no doubt a bumper house will assemble to bid farewell to "Solomon's Sword" and all its variegated beauties to their fullest extent.

Fire at Lohar Chawl.—Last night, about 9 o'clock, a fire broke out at Lohar Chawl, in the loft of a stable, where a quantity of hay was stacked, and belonging to one Pandoorung Jeewajee. Smoke was first observed issuing from the stable. An alarm was raised, and in a few minutes the townspeople and the police came to the spot, and by their united exertions the fire was soon put out. Two steam fire and two manual engines arrived, but they were not brought into any use. The damage done to the property is estimated at about Rs. 100. The origin of the fire is not known.

Bajun and Munejey.—We have received a copy of a neatly got-up Guzerati work under the above heading. It is a translation in Guzerati verse of the famous work "Shaha Nama" of the Persian poet and historian, Ferdoshi-Tushi. As far as we have been able to judge of the merits of the book, it appears to have been put in very elegant Parsee-Guzerati, correct modern orthography, in a free, easy style. A copious glossary of words, and phrases, with explanatory notes, is given at the end of the brochure. The author of the book is Mr. Kavasjee Dinshaw Kiash, of whom we spoke in favourable terms when noticing his essays on the life of the late Sett Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, "Byramgoor and Banu Hosung," &c.

CHIARINI'S ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS.

Crowded houses nightly justify the expectation we formed that Signor Chiarini's Circus would prove to be one of the most popular entertainments ever brought to Bombay. On Monday evening, when Captain Nutt and his Kattywar charges were present, the building was so filled that many people had to be turned away at the doors. Signor Chiarini deserves this liberal encouragement, for he avoids the blunder of repeating the same performance too often, and has also met the wishes of the public very handsomely in reducing his charges for admission. The charge for a seat in the gallery is now only eight annas—certainly a unique price in Bombay for such a very superior entertainment. One of the great novelties in the present programme is Benito, which is called "the Cuban Prestidigitator Pony"—rather a formidable name. Benito, however, would seem to deserve some uncommon name, because he is an uncommon horse, doing such tricks as finding hidden handkerchiefs and "spotting" transposed articles with extraordinary intelligence. The entertainment concludes with a farce, "The Shoemaker of Madrid," which is very amusing and well worth seeing.

SHIPPING ITEMS.

The s.s. Ocrun, 162 tons, Nacoda, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch with a general cargo and fifty-two deck passengers.

The s.s. Pehlwan, 101 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Compta with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. Luis Joaõ Gonzago and one hundred and forty deck passengers.

The s.s. Strathclyde sailed on the 1st instant for Liverpool via Suez Canal with the following cargo:—6,181 bales cotton, 1,007 bales wool, 1,000 cwts. galls, 285 cwts. coir yarn, 8,485 cwts wheat, 3,899 cwts. wet dates, 175 cwts. hemp and sundries.

The s.s. Sir J. R. Carnac, 95 tons, Captain R. J. McNeill, sailed yesterday for Coast and Carwar with a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Hurnee—Miss Betham. For Vingorla—Mr. and Mrs. Monday, and Mrs. Druitz, and sixty-five deck passengers for different ports.

The P. and O. Co.'s s.s. Behar, 1,100 tons, Captain W. E. Dundas, sailed yesterday for China &c. with a China mail and the following passengers:—For Calcutta—Col. Lamb and Mrs. Balfour and servant. For Sydney—Mr. Bell. For Yokohama—Mr. A. Davis, Mr. Bacon, and Mr. Bricke. She carried 1,189 chests opium and sundries.

THE CHARGE OF DEFAMATION AGAINST THE "PARSEE PUNCH."

The hearing of the charge of defamation preferred against Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee Apakhtiar, editor of the *Parsee Punch*, by Mr. Kaikhoshroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar*, was resumed yesterday at the Fort Police Court before Mr. Nana Morojee, third magistrate. Mr. Pherozshaw M. Mehta, barrister, appeared on behalf of the prosecution. Dr. Dallas (Dallas and Lynch) for the defence. Mr. Pherozshaw further examined the prosecutor, after which Dr. Dallas commenced his cross-examination, which was not finished till 5 P. M. The case was then adjourned for further hearing till Saturday next, at 11 A. M. The Court was crowded as on the previous occasion mostly by young Parsees.

THE *TIMES OF INDIA'S* "GROSS CONTEMPT OF COURT."

Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, the enquiry into the case of defamation brought by Mr. Kaikhosroo Nowrojee Kabrajee, editor of the *Rast Goftar* newspaper, against Mr. Nusserwanjee Dorabjee, editor and proprietor of the *Parsee Punch*, was resumed before Mr. Nana Morojee. Mr. Pherozsha M. Mehta appeared for the prosecution; and Dr. Dallas for the defendant. When the case was called on, the prosecutor got into the witness-box, and

Mr. Pherozsha said he had one or two more questions to put to the prosecutor before his cross-examination commenced.

Dr. Dallas said that, before his Worship proceeded with the case, he wished to draw his attention to an editorial article which had appeared in the *Times of India* newspaper. The case was last before his Worship on the 26th, and the article appeared in the issue of that journal of the 27th November. There was no doubt, he said, that the comments made by the newspaper amounted to a gross contempt of court. He (Dr. Dallas) was not aware whether, sitting in a court of preliminary enquiry his Worship had the power to take notice of such a clear contempt of court in as summary a way as the High Court could. If the case was pending before the High Court, and remarks had appeared against the defendant such as that, his paper is an "obscure ut mischief-making print"; Kaikhosroo, the prosecutor, has been "continuously vilipended and calumniated for months, if not years past"; a miserable print that indulges in "downright slander and attempted extortion,"—if such remarks had been made upon a case pending in the High Court, the offence, Dr. Dallas felt certain, would have been dealt with in a summary way. It was an improper and unbecoming article endeavouring to prejudge the case before his Worship; and they had not even the decency to wait until the prosecutor had been cross-examined. He (Dr. Dallas) knew that such an article, or even a series of such articles, would have no effect upon his Worship's mind; but these remarks went before the public and might do his client great harm; and he, therefore, thought it was his duty to notice them and the spirit in which they were conceived. And it was all the worse that the remarks appeared in the *Times of India*, a journal which the prosecutor, Mr. Kaikhosroo had described as "the leading journal;" and that journal had, as if to return the compliment, thought fit to support Mr. Kaikhosroo by making improper and unjustifiable remarks upon the defendant's paper while the case is *sub judice*. Whether or not this was the motive such proceedings were unheard-of, and called for an expression of his Worship's opinion. The learned advocate thought there could be no doubt that, if the case were before the High Court; and if such remarks had appeared even before the prosecutor had been cross-examined, the Court would have dealt with the offence in a very summary manner.

The Magistrate—I am much obliged to you, Dr. Dallas, for drawing my attention to the article in question. I have not read the article, although I am a subscriber to the *Times of India*. The general rule with public journals is to make no comments on cases pending before a court; and I am sure that all sensible men will agree with you in regretting that the *Times of India* should have made such remarks on the case while it is *sub judice*.

Mr. Pherozsha said he did not agree with what had fallen from Dr. Dallas; and he thought that the *Times of India* had only made general remarks upon the general aspect of the case. It was not for him as the counsel for the prosecution to say anything against the defendant's paper, but he might say it seemed to him that there was no contempt of court. The editor had simply made general remarks.

Dr. Dallas said he quite agreed with Mr. Pherozsha in thinking that it did not lie in his (Mr. Pherozsha's) mouth to make any comment on the case. But he (Dr. Dallas) would repeat that the article to which he had called attention did pre-judge the case, and as the accuracy of his statement was denied, it was necessary for him to go into particular passages. First, it charged the defendant's paper as an "obscure but mischief-making print." There could be no doubt that this remark was calculated to prejudice the defendant and to prejudge his case. Then the article says Mr. Kaikhosroo, the prosecutor, appears to have been "continuously vilipended and calumniated for months, if not years past." And further on it says "it is high time some court—and our Senior Magistrate's court is as good a one as need be for the purpose—were asked to declare whether or not an editor, as such, is denied the protection accorded to all other classes of the community." The article assumes that an editor is denied such protection, and that Mr. Kaikhosroo in this case ought to get it. Then the editor or the writer of the article says—"It seems to be thought in some quarters that an editor may be libelled with impunity, that his personal character may be aspersed on the slightest provocation," &c. There the article assumed the whole question: the inuendo was rendered complete. It assumed that the defendant had libelled the prosecutor; that he had aspersed his character; and then the editor asked how long this was to be tolerated without protection to Mr. Kaikhosroo. Then, in the second paragraph, the article speaks of the "downright slander and attempted extortion indulged in by such miserable prints."

Mr. Pherozsha—It does not say the *Parsee Punch*.

Dr. Dallas—Yes, it says "such miserable prints as the late *Bhoot* and its surviving cousin." Who is its surviving cousin but the *Parsee Punch*.

The Magistrate—Very well, what is your question to the prosecutor, Mr. Pherozsha?

His Worship having ingeniously given the matter another turn, the discussion as to the contempt of court dropped here; and the trial of the case proceeded.

HIGH COURT DECREES.

Yesterday at the High Court, the following short causes were disposed of before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey:—

Nensey Hunsraj v. Soonderdas Dhurmsey.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile, appeared for the plaintiff. It was stated the defendant had agreed to compromise the claim and had entered into a written agreement with the defendant. His Lordship gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff, which the Deputy Registrar was told to draw up in terms of the agreement. Rs. 400 deposited by the plaintiff as security for defendant's costs were ordered to be repaid to him.

Jethanund Chellaram v. Mirzabaee, widow, and another.

Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs Chalk and Turner, on behalf of the plaintiff, applied that the suit be adjourned for a fortnight in order to give plaintiff time to amend the plaint by substituting the name of Mr. Loudon, Administrator General, in stead of the defendant. The case referred to the property of a deceased person whose estate had passed into the Administrator General's hands. His Lordship granted the application.

Rustomjee Ardasir v. Dhunjeebhoy Pallonjee.

Mr. Latham, instructed by Messrs. Shapurjee and Thakurdas, appeared for the plaintiff; Mr. Pigot, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Langley, for the defendant. By consent, all the matters in difference between the parties in this suit were referred to the arbitration of Mr. W. E. Hart, barrister-at-law, who is to make his award in one month, with power to enlarge the time to another. Costs of the suit, reference, and award to be in the discretion of the arbitrator.

Kessowjee Toolseydas and another v. A. C. Brice, jun.

Mr. Constable, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Skipsey, appeared for the plaintiff. The defendant did not appear. The suit was brought on two bills of exchange drawn by defendant on himself on the 19th December 1872, payable in nine days. The first bill was for Rs. 500 and the second for Rs. 2,500, and both bore interest at 9 per cent. from 5th January 1873. They were endorsed to plaintiff by his constituent at Khangaum, and were on the 23rd January accepted by the defendant. Plaintiff demanded payment, but nothing had been paid.

The Court gave a decree for plaintiff for Rs. 3,000 with interest at 9 per cent. from 6th January 1873 up to date, Rs. 12 notarial charges, costs, and interest at 6 per cent. on the judgment.

Cases struck out.

The undermentioned cases were struck out for want of appearance:—Syed Ahmed bin Syed Hoosein v. Sonabaee and others. Merwanjee Aslajee v. Madhowrao Crushnarao.

The following cases were heard before Mr. Justice Bayley:—

Hajee Sallay Mahomed Ally v. Rustomee Eduljee.

Mr. Pigott on behalf of the defendant moved for the transference of the suit into the long-cause list.

Mr. Thompson consented on behalf of the plaintiff.

Aga Hajee Mahomed Hossein v. Wussunjee Runchordas.

Mr. Hart moved on behalf of the plaintiff for a postponement of the suit till the 3rd of February next.

The Judge—This is a suit of 1869. I think some explanation ought to be given on affidavit as to the cause of this delay.

Mr. Hart said the summons had not been served, as the defendant was not in Bombay.

His Lordship directed the motion to be renewed on affidavit next short-cause day.

Ismael Soolemian and another v. Looffa Ally Noordeen and others.

Mr. Mansfield moved for the postponement of the hearing of this suit till the 3rd of February next, as the summons had not been served, and amendments in the plaint were necessarily granted.

Abdool Hossein Heptoolla v. Cursondass Asaram.

Plaintiff appeared in person.

The Advocate General appeared for the defendant.

The defence was that nearly all the instalments due on the agreement on which the plaintiff sued were barred by the Limitation Act. All the plaintiff was enabled to recover were the instalments, which fell due after April 1870.

Decree for Rs. 425 with interest at 9 per cent. per annum from the dates on which the respective instalments fell due.

Plaintiff to pay his own costs, as the suit should have been brought in the Small Cause Court.

Fullockchund Hookumchund v. Lalla Dayal.

Mr. Gill appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Macpherson for the defendant moved that the case be transferred to the long-cause list, or postponed till such time as defendant had filed his written statement.

Mr. Gill opposed the application.

His Lordship gave the defendant time till 3rd February next.

Magonbhoy Hemchund v. Shamjarlal Parlall and another.

Mr. Tyabjee for the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity for the defendant moved for the removal of the suit to the long-cause list, or for a postponement until he had had time to file his written statement. The defence was that many other transactions had taken place between the parties, and that the Court had no jurisdiction.

The case was postponed till 30th January, defendant to file a written statement, and to set forth in his schedule his objections to the accounts, and to specify all items wherewith he seeks to surcharge the plaintiff. Defendant to have liberty to inspect the books, papers, and vouchers of the plaintiff relating to the claim. Costs reserved.

Sir Charles Forbes and Co. v. Mariambai, widow, and others.

Mr. Hart for the plaintiffs.

The suit was ordered to stand over till the 16th in order that the plaint might be amended by adding the Administrator General as a defendant, or in such other way as the parties might be advised.

Pallonjee Pestonjee v. Cowasjee Manockjee.

Mr. Pheroshaw M. Mehta for the prosecution, Mr. Starling for the defendant. The amount claimed with the exception of a disputed sum for interest had been paid into Court.

Decree for Rs. 1,557 with interest at 6 per cent. from the 5th Oct., 1873, and costs.

THE CHINCHWUD CAMP OF EXERCISE.

At about half-past one on Sunday last the head quarter of the 66th Regt., of consisting of 357 of all ranks, arrived at Chinchwud by special train, and marched to their encamping ground, about a mile from the depot. Considering the long journey they have come, the men looked unusually clean and fresh. I believe they started from Kurrachee on Wednesday last. This is the first European corps to arrive, the remaining part of the regiment follows after on the 6th inst. The 66th along with the 2-7th Fusiliers and the 15th N. I. form the reserve. The 3rd Hussars are expected to arrive on the 2nd with the D-C Royal Artillery; the E-G Royal Artillery and 2nd Queen's on the 3rd, the A-9 Royal Artillery and the head quarters from Poona, and detachments from Asseerghur and Bombay on the 4th; the F-18 56th (Pompadours), and 68th Light Infantry on the 5th, and the 7th Fusiliers on the 6th. The manœuvres, it is expected, will commence on the 8th. "From information received" and upon "very reliable authority," there will be twelve night attacks and six day attacks. I am almost inclined to doubt the accuracy of this, but that there will be night attacks I am well assured of, but how many, remains to be seen.—*Poona Observer's Correspondent.*

PREPARATIONS FOR THE CAMP OF EXERCISE.

ROORKEE, 27TH NOVEMBER.

Since I wrote, the commotion here has assumed magnitudinal proportions. Besides the officers previously notified by me as having arrived, the following are a few, among the many others, that have joined the Head-Quarters Camp:—Captains Gregson and Trotter, of the Quartermaster-General's Department; Captain Wade, A. D. C.; Captain Baker, Brigade-Major, Cavalry Brigade; Colonel Jerome, v. c., Assistant Adjutant-General. I was out in my calculations as to the probable dates of the arrival of troops. The 8th Bengal Cavalry and 5th N. I. marched into Rookee on the 25th instant, leaving again for the Camp at Imlee the following morning. The 1st Battalion 8th (King's) Regiment marched in yesterday, and proceeded to the Bhugwanpore Camp this morning. The left wing of the 109th Foot, from Delhi, and the 85th Foot, arrived in the station this morning, and with the right wing and head-quarters of the former corps proceed out to their brigade head-quarters to-morrow morning. The B Battery 19th Brigade R. A. arrived in Camp at Imlee on the 26th instant; the A Battery C Brigade R. H. A. and B Battery 8th Brigade R. A. are due in Rookee to-morrow morning, and the 15th Hussars the day after. The 24th P. N. I., coming from Meean Meer, are also due in camp to-morrow, and the Sirmoor Battalion, or Goorkha Rifles, the day after. The 14th Bengal Cavalry (Jat Horse), once better known as Skinner's Horse, are due in Roorkee to-morrow or the day after. The Camps at Bhugwanpore (head-quarters) and Imlee lie respectively six and three miles from Rookee and are separated by a distance of about six miles, having the River Solooi, almost dry at present, between them. The head-quarters or chief commissariat depot and office establishment will continue located at Roorkee. Various detachments of the Royal Engineers, with all their war paraphernalia, have joined the camps, and the head-quarters are soon to follow.—*Correspondent of the Pioneer.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Indian Bishops have met at Nagpore this week, and were to spend Thursday and Friday in conference. The time is short and there are many subjects besides the increase of the episcopate upon which they were to take counsel. It will be gratifying to some of our readers to know that the attitude of the Church in regard to the temperance movement is one of them.—*Indian Church Gazette.*

We are glad to announce that Mr. R. T. Hobart, of the Civil Service, has been appointed to the vacant Deputy Inspector-Generalship of Police in these [N. W.] provinces—a distinction which he probably owes to his zeal in the detection and suppression of female infanticide, which now forms such an important part of the duties of the force. As the vacancy thus filled is an exceptional one, and has to some extent been caused at the expense of the Civil Service,—for in the face of Sir William Muir's "earnest advocacy" and the recent promises of relief of the Supreme Government, the Service were rather startled to see Major Dennehy, his special fitness notwithstanding, installed at Dholepore—police officers will have no cause to grumble at

DR. EDWARD VAUGHAN KENEALY.

A YEAR ago the name of Kenealy was scarcely known save to a few discerning solicitors. Even among them it had but little weight, for it was that of an Irishman, of a struggling barrister, of one to be trusted perhaps some day with an important brief, but not so far by any means in the first flight of advocates or with any chance of coming into it. In truth he was a strange man as times go, a somewhat sickly, yet a quick, eager impetuous man, furnished with many qualities, notable indeed but dangerous. A man rather to insist fiercely on a principle or an argument than to get on the soft side of judge or jury, not therefore, as it appeared, a man to win verdicts. Neither was he believed to be at all fully versed in the letter of the law. He seemed indeed to be penetrated with its spirit, for against its violation he had protested as 'the unlistened to will protest, in writings of a fiercely discontented character. In 1863 he had published a volume of verses filled with anger, and manifestly the result of reading "Faust," and those he had dedicated to Mr. Disraeli whom he declared to be superior to Pitt, inasmuch as Pitt had not written "Vivian Grey" or "Sybil." The following year he had published other verses which he had "most respectfully inscribed" to Chief Justice Cockburn declaring that he felt a "fervent admiration, honour and regard" for "that judge, jurist and scholar." Both sets of verses were indifferent bad and neither of them took the world by storm. So that Kenealy of Castle O'Kenealy seemed destined to pass an unregarded life and to consume if anything only himself with the fire that burnt within him.

An opportunity however at length arose not unsuitable to the exhibition of the powers which he felt himself to possess. The Claimant of the Tichborne name and estates had seen himself non-suited, and his fortunes reduced to the lowest ebb. Committed for trial on a charge of perjury, a bankrupt and without money, his cause had been successively abandoned by many lawyers; and in this extremity it was that Dr. Kenealy came forward and took it up. Whether by this conduct of it he has improved his professional prospects may by the Bar be questioned; that he has by it made himself famous and formidable is undoubted. Seldom has there been seen in these latter days such audacity as he has displayed, and the pugnacity with which he has encountered and stood up to such potent personages as Editors, Jurymen and Judges—including even the Chief Justice of his fervent admiration—has been a scandal to many and a marvel to all. He handles a friendly witness cleverly, yet it is remarkable that he is not very successful in cross-examination, for he seems to delight in meeting with hostility in any shape. His language is not highly polished, but it is uncommonly strong, his impressive utterance is calculated to persuade his hearers that he is earnest and sincere in his convictions, and though small in stature his voice is big enough to be that of a giant. Withal he is in himself and for himself highly sensitive and has about him a certain sadness and dejection such as are not unseldom found in men of excitable temperament. He was educated at Trinity College Dublin, he is so great a linguist as to have mastered no less than a dozen languages, and in one of them at least he is capable of saying in plain terms what others would scarcely dare to hint. Also he is the one recorded man who has ruffled the temper of Mr. Hawkins.

—*Vanity Fair.* JEHU JUNIOR.

THE IRREPRESSIBLE PARSEE IN NEW YORK AGAIN.

WE transcribe below another letter from the *New York Times*, 15th October 1873, addressed to that journal by our "irrepressible" Parsee who, we believe, is a young gentleman known in Bombay as Mr. Shapurjee Burjorjee Bharoocha. This time he writes in answer to certain incorrect statements alleged to have been made in an address delivered by the Rev. Narayan Sheshadri, a Hindu convert to Christianity, who was some years ago a teacher in the Free General Assembly's Institution at Bombay and a fellow labourer of the Rev. Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee. We have thus two Bombay citizens discussing Indian questions before the American public.

A PARSEE'S REPLY TO MR. NARAYAN SHESHADRI.

To the Editor of the New York Times.

In an issue of a New York paper of the 27th Sept. appeared a paragraph under the heading "A Native Indian Delegate," in which an account of an interview with Mr. Narayan Sheshadri was given. The Indian gentleman furnished information on four subjects which had not even an approach to facts, but which was wholly incorrect. I contradicted immediately in a letter, but the paper refused to insert it. The gentleman had seemed to the reporter "at home" on all subjects pertaining to India, and how dare I to contradict him, more especially when the editor had taken up the inspiration of the reporter, and in a leading article called him "that polished, talented, and versatile Mr. Narayan Sheshadri." I remained quiet, and would not have broken silence but for something that Mr. Narayan Sheshadri has said in an address given in a late issue of your paper. If you, Sir, also refuse to accord me a corner of your paper, why then I will carry this advice on my return to my country, that America is the only place where any Indian can abuse his fellow-brothers uncontradicted.

The four subjects on which an information was furnished to the reporter of the journal in question were the following: That the City of Bombay has a population of two millions, that the money for Indian railroads was raised in India, that the country has five thousand miles of railroads, and that it is "fully white for the spiritual sickle."

I replied that the population of Bombay was only 800,000; that except a small percentage, the money for railroads was wholly raised in England; that the number of miles of railroad is 8,000 and three more are being proceeded with, and that India, instead of being "fully white for the spiritual sickle," the missionaries have found a very barren field indeed. I proceeded to say, "before they utter out such high-sounding phrases, for their own reputation I would advise them to enter more into facts. What percentage of success have they to exult in? I defy them to show their success on one in every twenty thousand of the population of India each year, I may safely say more. I have read somewhere that the average cost of a convert to the mission in India is about 5,000 dirs. in gold. Instead of spending such a huge sum in such a barren enterprise, I think the missions would do well to devote money in the education of the Christian poor and in reclaiming savages in the midst of highest civilization. Of course the natives have no enmity to Christianity or any other religion. What they want is to be tolerated in their own. Doubtless India is a high field for good loaves and fishes to Christian missionaries in shape of high salaries and wages, for the safety of which once in a year they succeed in converting some Parishas who have no religion. In Mr. Sheshadri's words, 'of course there are noble exceptions.' As an intelligent English reviewer said when Baboo Kesub Chunder Sen was on his lecturing tour in England two or three years ago, the Europeans are more in danger of being converted to the Pantheism of the Brahma-Somaj than the natives of India to Christianity." The Dean of Canterbury must rememeber the same alarm was sounded by the Archbishop of Canterbury in an address about a year and a half ago, which at once elicited two sharp answers, one from a Parsee and the other from a Hindoo in the London *Times*, and which were afterwards hotly discussed by many London papers, including the *Saturday Review*.

In an address given in your paper of to-day Mr. Sheshadri has said: "The number speaking the English language in India is constantly increasing, but I am sorry to say they are a disgrace to Great Britain. There are noble exceptions, of course, but the churches are exceedingly small, and the number of whisky-drinking people exceedingly large." The speaker has not condescended to give reasons for his most unchafitable assertion, "they are a disgrace to Great Britain;" and therefore, one has to shift for himself between "the churches are exceedingly small and the number of whisky-drinking people exceedingly large."

If it be the former, I have not much to say, firstly, because I am not a Hindoo or an idolater, and secondly, because I fear "the churches will remain exceedingly small;" and on this subject, my opinion is worth more than Mr. Sheshadri's, being born and brought up with the present generation of educated Hindoos. It is the universal opinion among them that Christianity has been found wanting—it is another form of idolatry, and that Pantheism is more suited to the yearning of modern intellect. I am not able to give you all their reasons in the short compass of this letter; but, in proof of what I say, I have to point out that for every convert to Christianity, from the lowest class of population, without caste or creed (whose social degradation I am sorry to say is unjust, and is a misery to them,) hundreds and thousands of educated Hindoos daily become converts in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay to the Brahma Somaj of Bombay, or Brahma Somaj of Calcutta. If it be the latter, I can confidently say that never, in the course of my travels, have I come across a nation so sober as the Indian. In proof of that, I have only to refer to the cases of drunkenness and disorderly behaviour that are brought before Bombay Magistrates, the larger number of which is composed of sailors of the merchant marine of the foreign nations in the harbour, who bear such a ludicrously small proportion to the population of Bombay.

A PARSEE.

THE CASE OF POISONING AT CARLISLE.

AT the Carlisle petty sessions yesterday, before the Mayor and a bench of city magistrates, Dr. MacLeod, Surgeon Major of the Madras Army, appeared in answer to a charge preferred against him by the police, of causing the death of his wife, Annie MacLeod. The first witness was William Rushton, druggist's assistant, Carlisle, who deposed that on Tuesday, the 13th, or Wednesday, the 14th of October, he sold Dr. MacLeod 20 grains of muriate of morphia in his master's shop, and received 8*l* for it. Dr. Robert Walker was the next witness., He stated that on the evening of the 15th of October Dr. MacLeod called upon him and said: "My wife is ill, I wish you to come and see her, I am afraid she has taken too much morphia." Witness accompanied Dr. MacLeod to 22, Chiswick-street, and saw Mrs. MacLeod, who was lying on the hearth rug in the drawing-room, insensible, livid in the face, her breathing difficult, and the pupils of her eyes strangely contracted. Witness described the efforts used to restore Mrs. MacLeod by the use of the stomach-pump, the injection of atropine, &c., which were of no avail. About half-past 8 he sent for and obtained the assistance of Dr. Maclaren. In a conversation he had with Dr. MacLeod, the latter said he was afraid he had given his wife too much morphia, that he had given her a grain about 4 o'clock, and increasing quantities every half-hour afterwards, till about 20 minutes or half-an-hour before he went for witness. He did not know how much he had given her altogether, as he had not measured it. Dr. MacLeod also said that after he had given her the morphia she became more excited each time, and did not go to sleep until the last dose. Witness had not any doubt in his own mind that death was produced by morphia. In conjunction with Dr. M'Lean he made a post *mortem* examination of the deceased. They found the appearances usual in cases of death by morphia. He did not consider Dr MacLeod's treatment in giving morphia in one grain and increasing doses each half-hour proper treatment. The most witness should feel justified in giving would be half a grain in an ordinary case, and, if it took no effect, it might be repeated in an hour. In the event of it producing excitement in the patient, he would not give any more for two hours at least. The orthodox dose given by the pharmacopœia is from one-eighth of a grain to a grain. In cross-examination by Mr. Hough, who appeared for the accused, witness said that he understood from Dr. MacLeod he had administered the morphia for the purpose of soothing his wife. Dr. MacLeod appeared confident his treatment had been right, and was most anxious to have his wife restored. Roderick Maclaren, M. D., was next called, and corroborated Dr. Walker's evidence in regard to the efforts used to restore Mrs. MacLeod, adding that a phial was handed to him while in the house either by a servant or Dr. MacLeod. His impression was that the latter gave it to him. When witness had got it Dr. MacLeod said—"I gave Mrs. MacLeod the whole of ten grains except what is left. The quantity left was nearly three grains. Mrs. MacLeod died about a quarter to 10. After her death Dr. MacLeod said to witness—"I gave her a grain at 4 o'clock, which I weighed, and I gave a larger dose every half-hour, I think about two grains, but guessed it from the first grain until shortly before Dr. Walker was called in. I should have gone on giving it until it produced an effect." Dr. MacLeod added that he gave it because Mrs. MacLeod had had no rest for three nights through nursing a sick child. Witness added that he had no doubt whatever that death resulted from morphia, or from some other preparation of opium. Witness was of opinion that half a grain might safely have been given at 4 o'clock, and if it had produced any effect he should have given one-sixth of a grain every two hours afterwards till a grain had been taken including the first dose. In cross-examination by Mr. Hough, witness said that so far as he saw Dr. MacLeod thought the treatment right. Dr. MacLeod rendered them every assistance in his power in their efforts for the recovery of his wife. From the rapidity of her death the quantity administered must have been large. The magistrates retired for a few minutes, and on their return announced that they considered, upon the evidence already adduced, there was a *prima facie* case against Dr. MacLeod. Mr. Hough said, under those circumstances, he would not ask the Bench to prolong the case. Dr. MacLeod was then formally charged with killing and slaying his wife by administering a large quantity of morphia. He made no reply, and was committed for trial at the Assizes for manslaughter. He was admitted to bail.—*Times, Nov. 1.*

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

ALTHOUGH the Ashantee war has been taken under the special protection of certain of our contemporaries and although every effort has been made to write it into public favour, there is an uneasy belief that we have drifted into an inglorious and perhaps disastrous war, without any clear understanding of why it was begun or what is meant by it. This uneasiness is not likely to be allayed by the fact that those who ought to know most of the subject have acted till lately as if they knew nothing. A few months ago it was deemed sufficient by the Government to send out ninety marines for the conquest of the Ashantees; but within a few weeks it was resolved to send out an expedition on a formidable scale, equipped with railway gear, Gatling guns, and all sorts of modern war-like appliances. No doubt these armaments are necessary to overthrow the King of Ashantee, but there still remains the important question whether there was any necessity for engaging in that task. Now, perhaps, we have no option—the safety of our settlements on the Gold Coast is at stake. On this point, however, we shall soon be enlightened by Sir Garnet Wolseley, whose report is anxiously looked for.

When the origin of this miserable business comes to be inquired into, it will probably be found that it was in a great measure brought about by a wrangle amongst our officials on the coast, each pulling different ways at a critical juncture. Those who are acquainted with the West African settlements know too well that the disposition of our officials there—possibly on account of the climate—is to keep themselves and everybody about them in perpetual hot water. They also know that nearly all the complications that have arisen on the coast from time to time have been brought about by the unfortunate itch for trying a prentice hand at diplomacy; a form of madness which attacks officials of all grades, from the Governor down to the commander of a gunboat. Hence has arisen the practice of establishing protectorates—the source of many a trouble—and of making treaties of the most vague and indefinite character (many of which, fortunately, have never been ratified by the Home Government), generally based on the assumption that we were dealing with people little removed from the condition of children or fools; the fact being that the natives have long since taken our measure. The effect of this has been that our obligations to allies often hastily and indiscreetly chosen are utterly confused, and everything relating thereto is in perplexity; so that our moral influence, which was to have been upheld by these means, has been fatally impaired. It is not by any means a new or surprising thing that the cession of Elmina took place without any idea on our part as to the difficulties with which the matter was beset, or of the obligations which it imposed on us. From the outset the King of Ashantee, his power and pretensions, were not sufficiently taken into account. He was treated after the usual style—that is to say, with rather too high a hand; while it is probable that by a little judicious management he might have been induced to regard the cession of Elmina as favourable to his interests. Be that as it may, we have now to confront the fact that our diplomacy has imposed on us the task of fighting the strongest native Government on the whole Coast, contrary to our usual policy, which has generally been to find out among the contending tribes which was the strongest, and to side with it. On this occasion our business is to uphold the Fantees—a weak and beaten race—against an enemy in every way vastly superior to them. Notwithstanding all the talk about the possibility of training the Fantees to enable them to make a stand against the Ashantees unaided, no one who knows anything about them believes that there is the least chance of it; and serious doubts are entertained as to whether they can be got to make a stand against them under any circumstances.

And if we succeed—what then? We cannot hope to exterminate the Ashantees, and when our backs are turned is it not likely that we shall leave matters rather worse than better? As for an army of occupation to protect the Fantees, or periodically returning with a large expedition for the purpose, that, we suppose, nobody dreams of. But it may be that Sir Garnet Wolseley will obtain a peaceable settlement with the King of Ashantee. If, however, it should turn out that there is now no other way of bringing him to reason except by force of arms, then, indeed, there is an anxious time before us for the next three or four months, into which all our operations will have to be crowded. Whatever be the fate of the expedition, it is not at all unlikely that the upshot of the matter will be the abandonment of our West African settlements—a result which may presently find favour with those who are most hotly urging on the war.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LORD SHAFTESBURY AND THE SCOTCH MINERS.—A conference of miners from the various districts of Scotland was held in Glasgow yesterday. A letter was read from the Earl of Shaftesbury in reply to that sent to him by the conference, asking him to give up the name of the mine-owner who had given his degrading picture of the miners, in which it was stated that in one district all the men were gambling, dogfighting, drinking, or sleeping. In his reply his Lordship said:—"The zeal and determination with which you reject any statement that may seem to throw any stain on the character and conduct of the miners be industrious and trustworthy men are most striking, consolatory, and suggestive of the best hopes for the future. You will, I am sure, observe that the remarks I made were of particular and not general application. I said what several others have said, that these excesses occurred in too many instances. You would yourselves be unhappy if I singly admit the same and be the first to condemn the distinctive habits to which I alluded. I mentioned a special instance, it is true, though not by any means as one representative of the whole trade. You now require me to give up the name of my informant. I very respectfully, but very decidedly, decline to do so, and, indeed, you at any rate have no need of it, for your own position is made perfectly clear. Nor, as regards others who have not signed the letter, will my unsupported statement be taken for more than it is worth, and so it will fade away from the recollection of the public. Doubtless there are circumstances in which the disclosure you demand would be both justifiable and necessary, but in the circumstances of the present case [you may pardon me for saying] such a procedure would, I think, be altogether the reverse." The conference agreed to reply to the letter of the Earl of Shaftesbury, and the letter, which was signed by 24 delegates, contained the following paragraph:—"One thing we feel constrained to say to you—that though the coal and iron master may shield himself under your powerful influence, under your honoured reputation, he does so branded as a false accuser of his fellow-men. We give the social and moral picture he gave to you a flat and unqualified contradiction, in all its parts, as applying to any body of men two or three thousand in number. A coward he ev dently is, as he would run the risk of your sustaining damage to your reputation among the mining population rather than disclose his name voluntarily and acknowledge that he was wrong, or go to the proof demanded by us in justice to the whole miners of Scotland."—*Times.*

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FOR EACH RUPEES 1,000 ASSURED, WITH PARTICIPATION IN PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	5 PREMIUMS.			10 PREMIUMS.			15 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 200.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-tenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 100.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-fifteenth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 66-10-8.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	91	1	4	49	14	8	36	0	0
25	98	8	0	54	0	8	39	8	0
30	106	12	8	58	12	0	43	1	4
35	116	2	8	64	2	0	47	1	4
40	126	10	0	70	4	0	51	15	4
45	138	5	4	77	4	0	57	9	4
50	151	6	8	85	5	4	64	9	4
55	166	4	8	95	7	4	73	11	4
60	184	6	8	108	15	4	86	10	8

Age next Birthday.	20 PREMIUMS.			25 PREMIUMS.			30 PREMIUMS.		
	Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twentieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 50.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-twenty-fifth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 40.			Amount of Positive Note for each Premium paid, being one-thirtieth part of each Rs. 1,000 Assured. Rs. 33-5-4.		
	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.	Rs.	as.	p.
20	29	12	8	25	15	4	23	8	8
25	32	6	8	28	5	4	25	12	0
30	35	7	4	31	2	0	28	6	8
35	39	0	8	34	7	8	31	10	4
40	43	4	0	38	6	4	35	11	4
45	48	6	8	43	10	0	41	0	8
50	55	0	0	50	8	0	48	5	4
55	64	8	0	60	6	8	58	12	8
60	78	0	8	74	12	8	73	13	4

PAYMENTS MAY BE MADE HALF-YEARLY OR QUARTERLY IF DESIRED AT A SLIGHT ADVANCE ON THE ANNUAL RATES.

PRACTICAL ILLUSTRATION OF THE POSITIVE SYSTEM.

A married professional man, aged 30, enjoying an income of Rs. 15,000 per annum, drivable from his personal exertions, being desirous of making pecuniary provision for his family at his death might effect a Positive assurance for Rs. 20,000, to be paid for by ten half-yearly premiums of Rs. 56 per Rs. 1,000.

On payment of the first premium, the assured would become entitled to a Positive Promissory Note for Rs. 2,000, being one-tenth part of the sum assured, and also to a Positive Policy for Rs. 18,000 the two sums making up the Rs. 20,000 assured. The Policy for Rs. 18,000 would remain in force until the due date of next premium, on payment of which it would be reduced by Rs. 2,000, while the Positive Notes would be increased by a like amount. The life of the assured, in the event of his death occuring before all the ten payments were made, would be covered for the full amount of the sum assured, and if he lived to pay all the premiums, his income would then be released from further charge on account of the Assurance which would constitute a great advantage to himself and family. At his death, the ten Positive Notes each for Rs. 2,000 or Rs. 20,000 in all upon being presented at the Office for payment, being payable to bearer, would be paid free from any deductions, and without anything being required beyond the usual proofs of death and burial of the assured.

All the expense of a Will, Probate or Letters of Administration, Probate and Legacy Duty being avoided from the form the transactions had been made to assume.

ASSURANCES EFFECTED IN FIVE DIFFERENT FORMS.

1. Policies for whole term of Life with payment of Premiums ceasing at the option of the Assured, after 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, or 30 years.

2. Policies for whole term of Life with Premiums payable during continuance of Life.

3. Policies for short terms of one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, or ten years.

4. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable in the lifetime of the Assured.

5. Joint Life Policies payable at decease of the First which shall fall of two Lives.

Lapsed Policies may be revived without fine at any time on production of an approved Medical Certificate, and payment of arrears of Premium and Interest.

MILITARY OFFICERS ARE ASSURED AT CIVIL RATES.

FOR FULL DETAILS, TABLES OF PREMIUM, &c., reference should be made to the Prospectus, which may be had on application at the Offices of the Company.

BOMBAY BRANCH:
TREACHER'S BUILDING.
GADDUM & Co.,
Agents for Bombay.

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BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,
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Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

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IN

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RAILWAY SLEEPERS,	SHIPS' BOTTOMS.
BEAM AND HOUSE	DAMP OR WET WALLS
TIMBERS.	AND GENERAL IRON
	AND WOOD WORK.

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THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool;
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co., Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Clcutta, Agents.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE